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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE "ALL-HAIL HEREAFTER."



LOSE on the death of THOMAS CAMPBELL has followed the festival in commemoration of ROBERT BURNS. The dust of Campbell was attended to the grave by the highest and greatest men of the day, by statesmen, artists, and writers. The tomb closed over him with all the honour the living can pay to the dead; but still more satisfactory is it to know that during his life he was exempt from the ills of penury—the lot of so many of the children of song. All the rank and wealth and power that stood around his coffin might not, perchance, have saved him from want had his youth been less fortunate, or his age less prudent, and had his life outlasted the means of supporting it unassisted. Such things have been; and we have starved those in life to whom, after death, our shame and pride have built splendid monuments—to those who asked for bread, literally giving a stone. Dryden died after a long struggle with toil, old age, and poverty; and the nobility of the land gathered round his hearse, compensating their carelessness of the living by the splendour they cast around the ashes of the dead; the aristocracy of England supported the pall of Sheridan, and walked in his funeral train, though it suffered him to die destitute, and with the shadow of the prison wall almost falling on the bed of death. We must not rate these posthumous honours at more than they are worth, when those who pay them might have done more; nor have waited till they were startled, by the extinguishing of the lamp of genius, into the recollection that it might have been as well had they fed it for the sake of its light.

But there are other honours which the living may pay to the dead, with which such recollections cannot mingle. It is when the gulf between the present and the past has become widened, when generations have passed away, and posterity pays homage to the genius for what it has given to the world, feeling more admiration for the man than his contemporaries, without the possibility of participating in the guilt of their neglect. Such are the occasions when men meet together to honour the memories of those who have thrown a spell over the minds of all generations. We are a cold and phlegmatic people, and it is said, not without some truth, that we are hardened by our too great avidity in the pursuit of wealth, our too unrelenting worship of Mammon. Our homage to genius is seldom manifested outwardly; we are not possessed of that enthusiasm which impels men to celebrate in public the memory of the great poet or artist. Italy seems the land of such displays of fervour, which grows chill and faint beneath our northern skies. But the present week has furnished a striking exception to our general indifference, in the festival held in commemoration of ROBERT BURNS.

Of this fête we have elsewhere given ample details; we recur to it here only to remark on the general spirit that has, in all ages, prompted such celebrations. Whenever they occur, they constitute that "all-hail hereafter," which is the

"Life to come of every poet's creed,"

that all anticipate, and that some attain. And, wherever they occur, they have some features in common. In the first place it is very, very rarely that these honours are paid by the generation among whom the object of them moves and lives. The contemporaries of a man allow his superiority with something of a grudging spirit. His frailties, too, are linked with his fame, and the mean and the vicious dwell with malicious satisfaction on those defects which are all that genius has in common with them, delighting to blacken the brilliant, and prostrate the beautiful to the dust. And in addition, no one ever achieved greatness without creating enemies:—

"He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
Must look down on the hate of those below."

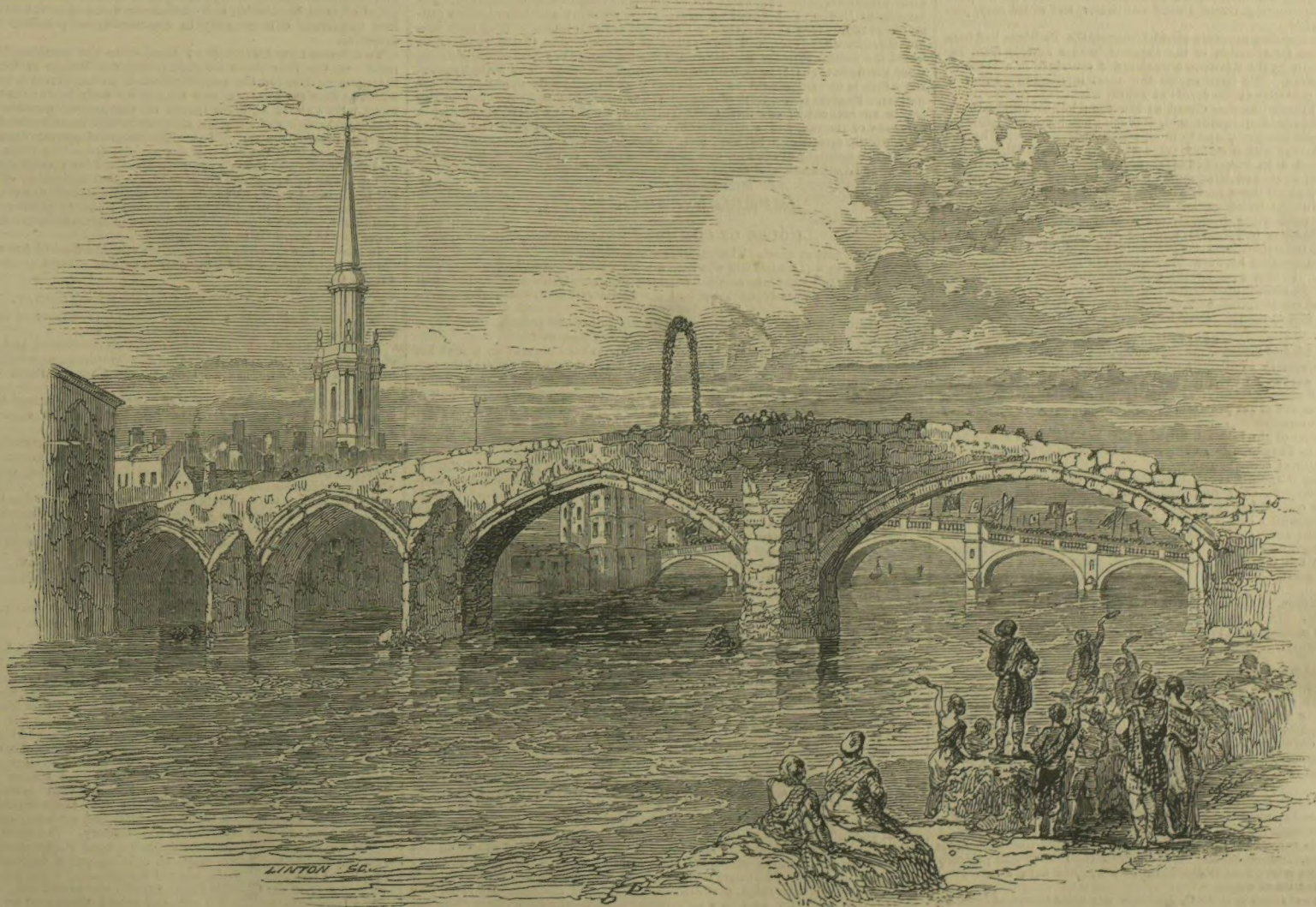
All these causes combine to hide a man's true greatness from

his fellow-men, his competitors in the race. But time and death sweep into oblivion all minor failings and petty passions; the lapse of years acts on the memory of the departed, like soft moonlight on a magnificent ruin,

Leaving that beautiful which still is so,
And making that which is not; till the place
Becomes religion and the heart runs o'er
With silent worship of the great of old,
The dead but sceptred sovereigns who still rule
Our spirits from their urns.

Thus a public and universal homage has never, we may almost say, been rendered to the intellectually great during their life. It has been always thus; it was not till after the death of Homer that seven cities contended for the honour of having given him birth; Dante was not only unhonoured during his life, but was persecuted, banished, and sentenced to be burned alive; he was a soldier, a political partizan, and a man of action as well as a poet. Tasso, indeed, by the favour of a Roman Pontiff, would have been publicly crowned with the laurel; but the solemnity was deferred from the winter to the spring, and the poet was struck in the interval with the disease, of which he died on the very day appointed for the ceremony. Shakspeare was comparatively unknown to his contemporaries except as the successful manager of a popular theatre. As a poet he was almost unknown to himself, for he flung his immortal works from him with unconsciousness of their value—except as things to be acted; and many generations passed before the admiration of posterity prompted the jubilee at Stratford. And now, nearly half a century after the death of Burns, thousands have gathered on the banks of the Doon, round the place of his birth, and the spot over which he has thrown the lustre of his genius; we need not here describe the scene but must not the thoughts of many there have turned from the present to the past, from the generous and enthusiastic homage paid to the dead, to the cold heart and the grudging hand with which the world meted out its favours to the living.

In July, 1796, died the poet Burns, his last moments embittered by unspeakable anxieties and cares, from which the most trifling exertion from a very few might have saved him. In



THE BRIGS OF AYE.

August, 1844, men of all ranks are vying with each other in the celebration of his memory. So it seems ever to have been:—

'Tis the doom
Of spirits of his order to be rack'd
In life,—to wear their hearts out, and consume
Their days in endless strife, and die alone;
Then future thousands crowd around their tomb,
And pilgrims come from climes where they have known
The name of him—who now is but a name,—
And wasting homage o'er the sullen stone,
Spread his—by him unheard, unheeded—fame!

But darker still would be the fate of genius if the present did not thus atone for the past; and we at least may join in that homage without self-reproach; the neglect of the poet was the fault of our fathers, but the admiration of his genius and the pride in his memory, we can claim as merits of our own.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Our arrivals from France this week cannot fail to excite the attention of our readers, as they bring important information upon the subject of the dispute between France and Morocco. Even the *Journal des Débats* admits that the French have determined to prosecute the war. It appears that the Emperor had offered to comply immediately with the ultimatum of the French Government, with the exception of the demand for the expulsion of Abd-el-Kader. On this point the Emperor equivocated; and the consequence is, that the Prince de Joinville has received orders to commence operations against some of the ports on the coast of Morocco. The ports to be attacked are Mogadore, Mazagan, Salé, and Larache. Tangier, as being the centre of European commerce, is to be spared.

Nothing had occurred at Tangier up to the 30th ult. Another version says:—"Some of the Emperor's troops had entered the town, but had subsequently retired from it. The Prince de Joinville had given the Emperor until the 2d instant to accede to the demands of the French Government, and in the event of his refusal would bombard Tangier."

It was known in Paris that Marshal Bugeaud had advanced beyond Ouchda, in the territory of Morocco, and one of the Paris papers even states that Tangier had been bombarded, but of this report there is no confirmation.

Although, as will be seen, the intelligence regarding the real position of affairs between France and Spain is somewhat contradictory, it is evident that there is ample ground for considering that it has assumed a very grave character. This opinion is fully borne out by the following official despatches. The first was addressed to the French Government, and the latter has been received at Lloyd's:—

(OFFICIAL.)

GIBRALTAR, JULY 28.—The Chancellor of the Consulate and all our countrymen have retired from Tangier, with the consent of the local authorities. The Albion was sent on the 27th to Tangier, with an officer to take charge of the squadron in the roads under the title of "Commodore."

All the Consuls have quitted Tangier. The English Vice-Consul has returned there. The arrival of Mr. Drummond Hay is hourly expected.

Copy of a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Gibraltar, dated August 1, 1844.

Sir,—The only novelty which has transpired is the receipt of the expected despatches from our own Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Drummond Hay, dated Morocco, 26th ult., when he was actively negotiating with the Emperor, through his Imperial Majesty's minister Ben Res, which news our Governor considers to augur favourably for the realization of his hopes that all differences will be amicably settled; but I apprehend that the public are of opinion that the existing condition of affairs is such as not to exclude all apprehension; and if the negotiations, however successful, be tardy, it is thought that the French Admiral may not be induced to continue to delay hostilities; indeed, a general rumour prevails here—but on what grounds I am unable to find out—that in a day or two coercive measures will be adopted by his Royal Highness Prince de Joinville, who is already at Tangier, with a part of his forces. Everything remained quiet yesterday in that town, Consulate street, and European population retired; but numerous Arab tribes had congregated under the walls and in the neighbourhood.

Nothing can be more critical than the actual position of affairs. The British Admiral, in the *Formidable*, remains in our bay, with the *Caledonia*, three-decker; whilst at Tangier are the *Wasp* and *Albion*, under Commodore Lecky. On the part of the Spaniards their brigade is ready at Tetufa and Algeiras, and 1000 cavalry are daily expected in our immediate neighbourhood, from Madrid, to join the African expedition. Their movements will, however, wholly depend on the French, without whom, it is expected, they will not act.

(Signed)

J. L. COWELL.

To Wm. Dobson, Esq., Secretary.
It is stated in the Paris papers, that in addition to the Chancellor of the French Consulate at Tangier, several French subjects had likewise been arrested; whereupon the Prince de Joinville notified to the Maroccan authorities, that if within a period of three days his countrymen were not liberated, he would himself open the doors of their prisons.

A letter from Cadix, of the 25th ult., gives the following particulars:—"On the 24th the Pluton again entered the roadstead of Cadix, bringing back the Prince de Joinville, and having on board the Consul-General of France at Tangier, and certain European residents. The property of the Consul was left behind, as well as the archives and official papers of the consulate. The *Coccy* steamer, sent from Oran with despatches from Marshal Bugeaud, anchored in the roads the same evening, and the *Chimère*, which was to have returned to Oran, was despatched the next morning to Toulon. Soon after the arrival of the *Coccy*, the *Asmodée* steam-frigate was sent to Tangier, as well as the small steamer the *Rubis*. A report was current here that the *Coccy* had brought a treaty concluded between Marshal Bugeaud and the Emperor of Morocco. Nevertheless, at the moment when the *Chimère* left Cadix roads, the French squadron was under sail for Tangier. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed on board the French vessels. The persons who have come on board the Pluton state that the fortifications of Tangier have been put into a state of defence, and that a battery has been erected to defend the entrance of the port, which will take vessels entering between wind and water, and which may, perhaps, do some mischief."

In addition to these exciting accounts about Morocco, the Parisians had been supplied with more food for agitation in the shape of further advices from Tahiti, brought to Bordeaux by the *Reunion*, a whaler, and contained in a Toulouse journal, *L'Emancipation*. We have copied the most interesting portion of these accounts in our narrative of the events at Tahiti.

The session of the French Chamber closed on Monday; but before the Deputies left the hall, M. de Larochejaquequin said, that the Chamber could not separate without some words being returned to those which had been uttered beyond the Straits. He had read with wounded pride what an English Minister had said. A reparation had been demanded of France, accompanied with gross insults. Those offensive words and that reparation would no doubt produce in France an effect that had not been anticipated. They would unite all parties. The French nation could be relied on, but could its Ministers be trusted? He hoped that no further concessions would be made to England. The disavowal of Admiral Dupetit Thouars had already been far too great a one. M. Guizot replied that he should not depart from the language he had held in the other Chamber. A question pending between the French and English Governments had been adverted to. In that complicated question were involved rights and facts, and they must be cleared up between the two Governments. He would bestow on the affair all his attention, and make the honour, rights, and interests of France prevail, as well as the rights and honour of her naval officers.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid mention the continuance of tranquillity; but great apprehension of an outbreak existed. Every precaution had been taken, and further examinations were going on of the parties arrested for the late plot. Rumours were current of another attempt at insurrection at Barcelona, where the conspirators had attempted to get possession of Montjuich, but were defeated by the vigilance of the governor.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 28th ult. mention that her Majesty's ship *Albion* was sent on the 27th to Tangier, with an officer to take charge of the squadron in the roads under the title of commodore.

A private letter from Barcelona states that the health of the young Queen of Spain gives some uneasiness. She can scarcely take exercise even in her own apartments, as she is quite lame. It is said she sprained her foot dancing with her sister in her apartment; but it is believed that her difficulty of moving is owing to her legs being swollen in an extraordinary manner. Her appearance is that of one in a confirmed dropsy. Some weeks after her arrival she had improved considerably; but she has again retrograded. Her sister is also ill, and confined to her apartment.

PORTUGAL.

The letters from Lisbon, of the 30th ult., do not possess the least interest in a political point of view. The Court still continued at Cintra, and the Government had not succeeded in making any progress towards the mitigation of the financial difficulties of the country.

SWEDEN.

King Oscar opened the Swedish Diet on the 20th ult., with a speech indicative of a desire for social and domestic improvements, and for the development of knowledge and the maintenance of truth and justice. His Majesty told the States General that he intended during the present session to present several propositions for measures of high interest; and in the first place the plan of a new criminal code, conformable with the ideas of the age, as well as with the efforts made for reconciling the severity necessary in the application of punishment with the respect due to the dignity of man.

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Medway* has arrived with the usual West Indian mails. Her dates of departure were—from Tampico, June 21; Vera Cruz, July 1; Havannah, 11th; Nassau, 13th; and Bermuda, 22d.

The advices by this arrival were unimportant. The weather had been more favourable in Jamaica, Barbadoes, &c. At Dominica tranquillity was perfectly restored, and the trials were about to commence. There had been a movement in Trinidad for a reduction of wages.

The *Jamaica Journal* states that Sir C. Metcalfe was quite recovered from his recent indisposition. The Chief Justice of Antigua, Justice Nanton, was dead and had been succeeded by the Hon. J. Sheil.

UNITED STATES.

The *Great Western* has arrived at Liverpool from New York, after a passage of a little less than 15 days, having sailed on the 20th ult., about midday. By her we are supplied with intelligence five days later than that received by the

royal mail steamer *Britannia*. The news does not, however, possess any feature of striking importance. The royal mail steamer *Hibernia*, which sailed from Liverpool the 4th of July with the American mails, arrived out at Boston in the remarkably short period of twelve and a half days.

Great excitement continued to prevail in Philadelphia and New York, in reference to the recent outrage in the former place between the Irish Catholics and the native Americans. Nothing further had, however, transpired; but the authorities were busily engaged in investigating the cause of the outbreak, and continued to arrest and examine every person against whom there was any evidence of having in any way participated in the disgraceful conduct.

The Canadian papers give the particulars of several collisions in the neighbourhood of Montreal and Toronto, arising out of some processions of Orangemen on the 12th of July, but it does not appear that any material damage to life or property was done.

The public mind at New York was still much excited upon the subject of Texas; various official documents having been published connected with the annexation, although an attempt had been made to suppress them. The commercial advices are unimportant. Money was abundant. Foreign exchange dull at 109½ to 109½. Freights had improved.

IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES OF THE FRENCH AGGRESSION AT TAHITI.

The Favourite, South Sea whaler, has arrived from Tahiti, with news a fortnight subsequent to the outrage upon Mr. Pritchard. The account brought by this vessel is that a skirmish had taken place between the French and the natives. By means of a telegraphic communication which the French have already established in the island, orders were conveyed a day or two before the Favourite left to one of the French steam-frigates then lying in the Bay of Papeete, to embark troops and proceed to Tairapu, forty miles distant, and situated at the other side of the island of Tahiti. At the time of starting she had 150 soldiers on board. This order is supposed to have been caused by an outbreak, the particulars of which, as far as could be gained, are as follow:—

"A number of the natives, who now live in encampments upon the mountains since they have been expelled the town, were seated taking a quiet meal, when some Frenchmen came upon one party, consisting of two chiefs and their wives, and seized hold of the women, whom they attempted to drag on board their boat, then lying moored on the beach a short distance off. The chiefs resisted this aggression, and were immediately shot. A third chief then rose up and exclaimed, 'What! are we dogs, that we are treated thus? We are a quiet people, and wish for peace, but you will not let us have it.' Whereupon the French fired at him, but, missing their mark, he gave the signal to the natives for an onset. At the first charge 15 Frenchmen were either killed or wounded, and a second attack almost immediately taking place, between 30 and 40 more of their number were killed or disabled by the Tahitians."

Soon after this transaction had taken place, it was reported that many of the French had deserted, saying they had only been brought out to be shot at. The men generally do not seem at all contented, for they appear half-starved and are badly clothed. The regulation that no one is to be allowed out after eight o'clock at night is strictly enforced against the natives and foreigners, but the French themselves seem to pay little or no attention to this order.

Just as the Favourite was getting under weigh the crew saw the French steam-frigate return from Tairapu, but the wind being favourable for their passage, and they having been delayed a long time, they did not put back to learn whether any more fighting had taken place.

When the Favourite left, a French whaler, commanded by an American, had been detained twelve days at Tahiti, and was still there waiting for despatches for the French Government. The Favourite brought despatches to the Government at home. She had a very quick passage.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.—The following letter, dated Papeete, March 26, gives some important particulars, from which it will be seen that in spite of the attempts to gloss over the state of affairs, they have assumed a very serious aspect. The account, it may be added, is confirmed in its main incidents by the *Emancipation*, a Toulouse paper:—"Hostilities have commenced. The intrenched camp of the bay of Tairapu was attacked on the 21st inst. That day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two musket-shots were fired in the direction of the hill where the first advanced sentinel was placed. M. Mariani, a captain of the staff commanding the bay, sent two patrols, one of Voltigeurs, and another of seamen, to reconnoitre the ravines extending to the bay. The marines, guided by an Indian, fell into an ambush and received a volley of musquetry, to which they made but an indifferent return, because the weather was wet and their guns had been loaded for some days. The marines then retreated quickly under the fire of the enemy, who killed one man and wounded another. When M. Mariani heard the firing, he commanded an officer and 30 men to protect the retreat of the marines. At 5 o'clock, the same hill was again attacked by 30 men. A line of fire soon demonstrated the number of the insurgents. Their fire was returned, and 40 Voltigeurs, acting as sharpshooters, and supported by the guns of the fort, maintained a good position. A howitzer well served sent volleys of grape-shot against the different points where the firing was best supported. Moreover, the corvette *Embuseade*, anchored at a quarter of a league from the field of battle, directed some shot with so much effect that the enemy's fire was silenced. As it was 7 o'clock at night, it was impossible to pursue them through the ravines in which they had sought shelter. On being informed of these events, the Governor embarked on board the *Phaeton* steamboat, and proceeded to the place of action. Our loss has not been considerable—two killed, one carried off by the enemy, and seven wounded. The loss of the insurgents has not been ascertained, but there were found on the field five bodies. It is supposed they had 50 killed or wounded. This result, however, is far from being complete, and can have but a trifling effect upon the enemy. As the *Phaeton* passed along the coast on her return, throwing shells on all the houses within her reach, there were perceived with astonishment two intrenchments sufficiently capacious to shelter 200 combatants, whose heads appeared above the parapet. The more this fortification was examined, the more regular it appeared. In the midst was seen the pavilion of Queen Pomare. Some Europeans who appeared to command them came to the shore to challenge a landing. Prudence commanded that nothing should be done. We were satisfied with sending them some broadsides, which appeared not to frighten them, as they did not stir. The number of English and American adventurers amongst the insurgents is estimated at 200. They themselves are 1,200, and are well armed. They have ammunition in abundance, and four pieces of cannon. The Queen remains on board the British ship the *Basilisk*. She has no longer any idea of submitting, since she finds that 1,500 combatants march under her flag. The British squadron which is to exterminate us is anxiously and confidently expected by the natives. Papeete is in a state of siege, but has not been attacked. The following is an account of our force:—At Tairapu, a company of light infantry, a company of seamen, and a detachment of artillery, supported by the corvette *Embuseade*, armed with 30 howitzers. At Papeete, two companies of marine infantry, a company of seamen, and 75 artillerymen. In the roads, the frigates *Uranie* and *La Charte*, and the corvette *La Meurthe*."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The house met at noon. The business was unimportant. The *Marriages* (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The house then went into committee on the Insolvent Debtors Bill. The compensation clauses were brought up, and the house resumed.—Report on Monday.

The Debtors and Creditors Bill was read a third time and passed. The Arms (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. Lord Villiers appeared at the table of the house to take his seat as a member for Cirencester, but as the Clerk of the Crown had neglected to forward the certificate of return to the house, the noble lord was obliged to withdraw, and consequently cannot be sworn till Monday. The house adjourned at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Books and Engravings Bill, the Militia Pay Bill and the Criminal Justice (Middlesex) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Duke of WELLINGTON having stated in answer to the Earl of Radnor that the Government did not intend to bring in any measure founded on the report of the Post-office Secret Committee, the latter noble earl moved the first reading of a bill to amend a portion of the existing act relative to the detention of letters. The bill was accordingly read a first time.

Some further discussion took place on the Railways Bill. Lord WHARFCLIFFE declared that the proposed amendment of the Bishop of London respecting Sunday travelling, was impracticable, and suggested, by way of compromise, a clause requiring that when first and second class trains are run on Sundays, they shall be accompanied by third-class carriages at least once each way. Ultimately this clause was carried, and, thus qualified, the Bishop of London's amendment was adopted. The bill was then passed, subject to the adoption of the amendments by the Commons.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.—Earl MINTO called the attention of the house to the present state of the navy, contending that the force at the disposal of the Government was inadequate to the present position of affairs to maintain our honour and security. The noble earl deprecated any attempt to disturb peace, and said no man attached more importance to the preservation of the best understanding with France; but all the good understanding which we could cultivate must be on terms of perfect equality, and not be based upon anything like submission, or sacrifice of the interest or the honour of this country. In calling the attention of their lordships to the state of the navy, he wished to say that he, for one, was no advocate for very large naval establishments during the time of peace; but without maintaining any extravagantly large naval establishments, he was sure their lordships would go with him in thinking that there was a limit to the extent of economy which might be injurious, and to the confidence with which we might calculate upon peace, or upon the forbearance of foreign countries. After suggesting that it was impossible to look at the state of affairs on the coast of Africa without apprehension, Earl Minto thus supported his views as to the inadequate state of our navy:—He said, our whole navy, at the present moment, in line-of-battle ships, consisted of nine ships of the line. Of these nine ships of the line, two were on a very distant station—the East Indies; one was also on a very distant station—the West Indies; one, as he understood, was under orders to sail for a distant station—the Pacific. He had heard a short time ago that there were at home three ships of the line, one at each of the home ports, and that one, also a flag-ship, was the ship of the rear-admiral commanding at Cork; and the ninth ship was the Mediterranean fleet, consisting of one sail of the line. He asked their lordships whether, under any circumstances,

that was a fit state of things? Could they conceive any state of things such as to make it tolerable that the Mediterranean fleet should be reduced to one ship of the line, and the power of reinforcing it also to one ship, unless we called upon the guard-ships, and left ourselves destitute of defence for the coasts of the country? To this condition he thought the navy of England ought never to be reduced. Earl Minto, after arguing that while he was at the head of the Admiralty, there was a much greater number of ships in commission, touched upon the events at Tahiti; and concluded by moving for a return of her Majesty's ships of war (other than those reserved for harbour duty) in commission, on the 31st of July, 1844; and also a return of her Majesty's ships of war present at Tahiti, from the 1st of September, 1842, to the latest period to which advices have been received, specifying the date of the arrival there and departure from thence of each ship.—The Earl of HADDINGTON censured the Earl of Minto with making an inconvenient speech, without having a parliamentary case to justify it. This country had overwhelming means of defence available, should war arise; though our present number of ships of the line in commission was small, they were well manned; and our dockyards were busily occupied in the building of additional vessels, and in adding to the strength of our steam marine.—The Duke of WELLINGTON defended the censure he had formerly cast on the Whig Government for making war with a peace establishment, and made the following declaration in regard to the present efficiency of our navy, and the outrage at Tahiti. The noble duke said—"I understand that ample means exist everywhere of performing the services which ought to be performed by her Majesty's navy; that is, giving protection to her Majesty's subjects wherever their commerce or other concerns may carry them. When I say given everywhere, I do not mean to advert to that recent transaction in the Pacific, carried on under circumstances protested against by this country, and disavowed by the Government of France. My lords, those who have been guilty of these eccentricities will be responsible for them to somebody, and I conclude that that responsibility will be carried into execution, and that they will be required to account for their conduct in those eccentricities. I will venture to say, and I have no doubt it will be found so when the matter comes to be examined into, that our fleet in the Pacific was, at the period at which these events occurred, sufficient to give full protection to her Majesty's subjects. My noble friend has stated what is true—that a great outrage was committed. I entertain no doubt that satisfaction will be given for that outrage, and I am sure that it is better that there should have been no naval contest there, than that there should have been any attempt made by the naval officer on the spot by a contest to prevent what has happened."—Lord Minto's motion was agreed to.

After a long and desultory discussion, the house went into committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill *pro forma*, and the committee was ordered to sit again next day. The house sat till past one o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

There was again a morning sitting to-day. Lord Villiers entered the house soon after 12 o'clock, and having subscribed to the oaths, took his seat for Cirencester.

The Leeds Vicarage Bill was read a third time and passed. Sir R. PERL moved the second reading of the Roman Catholic Penal Acts Repeal Bill. Some discussion arose, but as we have already explained the object of the bill, it is quite unnecessary to recur to the subject. The bill was read a second time.

The Insolvent Debtors' Bill went through committee, and some other routine business was transacted.

Mr. HUMPHREY gave notice that, early next session, if he was well, and all went right (a laugh), he would move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the Royal Academy had been favourable or injurious to the progress of the fine arts in this country.

Mr. GLADSTONE obtained leave to bring in three bills for the consolidation of the various acts relating to public companies and the construction of railways. These are to be printed, in order to be circulated during the recess. He also, in a committee of the whole house, obtained leave for a like purpose, to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the support and relief, in certain cases, of merchant seamen, their widows, and children.

Lord SANDON brought up the report of the Secret Committee on the Post-office.

The house adjourned at an early hour in the evening.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to a number of bills. ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO HER MAJESTY.—The Duke of WELLINGTON, after recurring to the happy event which had that day occurred, moved, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to congratulate her Majesty on the birth of another Prince, and to assure her Majesty that every increase of her illustrious family, and every addition to her Majesty's domestic happiness, affords the most unfeigned joy and satisfaction to the House of Lords." The address was unanimously agreed to.

The Spirits (Ireland) Bill, the Woods and Forests Accounts Bill, and the Grand Canal (Ireland) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Lord BEAUMONT having put some questions with respect to the alleged interference of Russia with the affairs of Serbia, the Earl of ABERDEEN said he had not received any information to justify a belief in such interference, and expressed his doubts that any had taken place.

THE RESULTS OF THE SESSION.—The Marquis of NORMANBY then complained of the hurried manner in which several bills had recently been disposed of, and accused the Government of negligence in their legislative duties. He complained that the promises held out in the Queen's speech had not been fulfilled, and suggested that important business ought to be brought on early in the session. He moved for a return of the days and hours during which the house had been occupied in legislative business.—The Duke of WELLINGTON denied that the members of the Government had neglected their duties, and said that steps had always been taken to afford any explanation of bills which were before the house.—Lord WHARFCLIFFE combated the idea that nothing essential had been obtained during the session. He instanced the conversion of the Three-and-a-Half per Cents, which he characterised as one of the most important measures ever sanctioned by Parliament. The noble lord referred to other bills which the Government had passed, and gave his opinion that this had been a very "fruitful session."—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE concurred in the complaint of Lord Normanby, and particularly dwelt upon the advantage of discussing important bills as early in the session as possible. The motion was agreed to.

THE POOR-LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—On the question for going into committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill, the Bishop of EXETER urged that there was no time for the consideration of so important a bill, and thought it better to drop the measure, and take it up early in the next session of Parliament. He entered at great length on the general question of the Poor-law, pleading the rights of the poor, scripturally and constitutionally, and condemning the present system. The right reverend prelate concluded by moving the commitment of the bill that day six months.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said the principle of the bill had been discussed for several sessions, and the object of going into committee was to insure that mitigation of the law for which the Bishop of Exeter contended.—On a division only one vote was recorded for the amendment of the Bishop of Exeter, while 17 peers voted for going into committee. The bill was then considered in committee, the discussion on which occupied the house till nearly midnight.

In answer to a question from Earl MINTO, the Earl of ABERDEEN denied that the late Court-martial on Lieut. Gray had been ordered at the instigation of the French Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The house had again a morning sitting to dispose of the business, but it was of a formal description.

The Penal Acts Repeal Bill passed through committee, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that the Government would, next session, introduce a bill to include all Irish Roman Catholic Penal Acts in the present measure.

The Lords' Amendments to the Railways Bill were agreed to, and one proviso was added, to the effect that the prices charged for conveyance on Sundays should not exceed those charged on week days.

On the motion of Sir R. PERL, an address of congratulation to her Majesty was agreed to, similar to that adopted in the House of Lords.

Several conferences with the House of Lords were held, respecting bills upon which amendments have been made.

Captain BARNAL then introduced a motion for copies of any instructions given to Lord Heytesbury relative to the future disposal of church patronage in Ireland with reference to the Education Board. After a desultory debate, however, the motion was withdrawn.—The house adjourned at half-past eight.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house met to-day for a short time, but merely to advance a few bills formally.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house, as usual, met at twelve o'clock, but the first part of the sitting was uninteresting.

Lord PALMERSTON took an opportunity of reviewing the whole system of foreign policy of the present Government, which he described as a system of resistance at home and concession abroad. He alluded to our cession of territory in North America—to Spain and Portugal—and proceeded to comment upon the recent events at Tahiti. The noble lord contended that Mr. Pritchard, at the period of his imprisonment, although ceasing to exercise his functions, was invested with the character of his commission as Consul, and that his position was then similar to that of an ambassador who has given up communication upon a disagreement with the Government to which he was accredited. The noble lord, although generally condemning the system of foreign policy which the present Ministry had followed, did not submit any motion.—Sir R. PERL expressed his surprise at the wide range which Lord Palmerston had taken, and denied that the Government had made any concession to foreign powers which would be injurious to this country. The right hon. baronet adverted to all the points touched upon by Lord Palmerston, except Tahiti, on which he said he had before given an opinion, and a discussion upon which, in the present posture of affairs, was not desirable.

The report on the Catholic Penal Act Bill was agreed to. The Insolvent Debtors Bill was read a third time, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. Spooner to defer the operation of the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth clauses till March next.

Sir J. GRAHAM also introduced his bill for the better regulation of the medical profession, the object being to have it printed, with a view to circulation during the recess.

The house adjourned at a quarter to 8.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Marquis of NORMANBY presented a petition from Leeds, drawing the attention of the house to the efforts of the Protestant Missionary Society for the last 50 years in the island of Tahiti, and complaining of the violation of the law of nations by the French naval commander at the island. The petitioners had no wish for war between England and France, but they hoped the influence of the Government would be exercised to restore the independence of Tahiti. The noble marquis, in presenting the petition, took an opportunity of referring to the recent proceedings at Tahiti, and said he could not consent that peace should be preserved at the expense of national honour.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said he had very recently received assurances from the missionaries in Otaheite that they had nothing to complain of as against the French authorities. The noble earl, in reference to the case of Mr. Pritchard, denied that the Government had sacrificed the interests of the country by truckling to France. There was, he said, a party in France; but he still believed that moderation and justice on the part of both Governments would disappoint that party in France, and the enemies of peace at home.

The Poor Law Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, two clauses moved by Lord Teynham being negatived without a division.

The house sat for some time in order to receive the consent of the Commons to several alterations made by their lordships in various bills; after which their lordships adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The house met at three o'clock.

After some discussion, the Lords' amendments to the Seamen's Hospital Bill were agreed to.

In answer to a question from Mr. WYSE, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that in future he should not consent to the return of the number of stamps issued to each newspaper, but the total number of stamps would of course be returned as usual.

Some further questions were put by Captain PERRELL upon the subject of Captain Warner's recent experiments. He said he had received a model of a vessel from Shoreham, the port from which the ship destroyed by Capt. Warner had sailed; and from that it appeared the ship had riddled on board her, fastened from stem to stern, and that after the process it appeared that from 150 to 200 fathoms of line had been thrown overboard from the steam-vessel, showing that a direct communication had been established between the steam-vessel and the ship.—Sir R. PEEL gave no information upon this point, but said he would not give £400,000, or even £1,000,000, for the blowing up of a vessel, without having that vessel pretty closely examined beforehand.—(Laughter)—but he again repeated, that he did not mean to insinuate that there had been any unfair proceeding on the part of Captain Warner.

The Roman Catholic Penal Acts Relief Bill was read a third time and passed. Leave was given to Sir JAMES GRAHAM to bring in a bill for the alteration of the Law of Settlement, the provisions of which he explained at considerable length. The main principle of the measure is that of making birth—and birth only—the foundation of the claim of settlement, thus doing away with the intricate legislation on this subject, which has caused so much litigation.

The remainder of the evening was occupied with routine business, and the house rose at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to various bills, among which was the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, which abolishes imprisonment for debt for sums under £20.

The Common Law Courts (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, after a long discussion.

An address to her Majesty was adopted, praying that the New Houses of Parliament may be proceeded with as soon as possible.

Some further discussion took place upon unimportant topics, and the house adjourned at eight o'clock, until Monday, the 2nd of September.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The house met at four o'clock.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—Sir R. PEEL moved the adjournment of the house till Thursday, the 5th of September. This motion afforded the opportunity of raising a desultory discussion upon the events of the session. In the course of it Lord J. RUSSELL called upon the Government to put down agitation in Ireland, by releasing O'Connell, and referred, at some length, to the state of Ireland.—Sir R. PEEL replied, and adverted to the various measures which the Government had passed. Ultimately, the motion of adjournment till the 5th of September was carried, and after some formal business was transacted, the house broke up.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FLEETS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 27th ult., gives the following interesting information respecting the movements of the Prince de Joinville's squadron, and the state of affairs at Tangier. The Prince de Joinville having received what he considered an evasive answer from the Emperor of Morocco, entered the bay of Tangier on the 23rd, in the Phare war steamer, and having got off his Consul, with a secretary and a few others, on the plea, it is said, of there being a *fête* on board, on occasion of the christening of the secretary's child, informed the other Consuls and the Moorish Governor that at the end of twenty-four hours he would proceed to take the place. It appears that he was induced, by the representations of the different Consuls, as it is stated, to postpone operations; but vessels of all kinds have been since bringing over Christian and Jewish families, who embarked in the utmost consternation, many leaving behind property of considerable value. Our Consul-General in Morocco, Mr. Hay, has not yet arrived, and it is pretty certain that unless his efforts with the Emperor are successful in inducing the latter to agree to the proposals of the French Government, steps will be taken which must be very embarrassing to our Government.

The Hecla, British war steamer, arrived in the course of last night, bringing for the second time a batch of unfortunate fugitives. This vessel is going back again, taking Mr. Murray, British Vice-Consul at Tangier, who came over to communicate with the admiral, explain matters, and forward despatches to Lord Aberdeen.

Considering the uncivilized masses at Tangier and at its walls, there can be no doubt of the propriety of all the Consuls having left Tangier, and getting on board the ships in the bay. Mrs. Hay, the Consul's lady, went on board the Hecla, but was received on board a Danish man of war, on the departure of that steamer for Gibraltar, but as the wind became favourable for the Warspite, that frigate, which had been prevented for the last three days by contrary winds from getting to Tangier, no doubt got there early yesterday, and Mrs. Hay would, no doubt, be received on board.

At 11 o'clock to-day the Albion got under sail for Tangier, and will be anchored there.

Though things wear so formidable an aspect, the British Vice-Consul at Tangier, says that he has still some very good grounds for expecting that matters will be settled. At any of the Moorish towns on the coast it will, with the Prince Joinville, be a simple matter of *veni, vidi, vici*, the means of defence are so wretched. This morning the only French force in the bay of Tangier was a war steamer or two. Our force remaining here this evening was the Caledonia and the formidable flag-ship.

A later letter (of the 29th ult.) says the Hecla has returned from Tangier. All was then quiet, the different consuls or vice-consuls being embarked. Our Consul-General (Mr. Hay) had not arrived from Morocco: some reports stated that he had been left very ill on the road by which he followed the Emperor on his way to Rabat, where it is now confidently stated the latter has arrived.

The Warspite saluted on her arriving at Tangier three days ago; the salute was returned, and there was a good feeling towards the English at that place. There are no particular accounts from the Prince de Joinville. We are assured that the despatches to him from General Bugeaud are calculated to contribute greatly to keep down his Royal Highness's rage for war.

This morning there was only one French brig in Tangier bay. The Spaniards have a 52-gun frigate there, two brigs, and a steamer.

Rear Admiral William Bowles, C.B., has left the Admiralty for a short time, on a visit to Perthshire.

We have to announce the restoration of Col. Hon. H. Dundas to active service, in his appointment to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 60th Foot, vice Lieut. Col. Trevelyan, who has exchanged. It will be recollected that the Hon. H. Dundas was removed from the command of the 83rd, in consequence of some indiscreet observations at the dinner table, of which an ungenerous advantage was taken. The 60th embarks this month for service in India.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MR. DYCE SOMBRE.—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment on Thursday morning, in the Court of Chancery, in this case. His lordship went over the evidence very elaborately. He said, this was a petition to supersede the commission of lunacy issued against Mr. Dyce Sombre. It had been ably argued at very great length. There were two main questions to be decided, namely:—First, whether Mr. Dyce Sombre was of unsound mind at the time the commission issued; and, secondly, if that gentleman was of unsound mind at that period, whether or not he was at the present moment in a sane state of mind, and able to manage himself and his affairs. The noble and learned lord then adverted to the birth, education, and history of Mr. Dyce Sombre, as detailed in evidence. His lordship concluded by stating that he felt it his duty not to grant the prayer of the petition. The commission for the present must continue. He saw no objection, however, for Mr. Dyce Sombre to go to Paris if he wished, provided he would consent to allow some competent person to attend him.

PUNISHMENT OF A FRAUDULENT INSOLVENT.—At the Insolvent Debtors' Court, a long inquiry has taken place into the case of Simon Davis, a Jew, who had been an extensive tailor and draper in Church-street, Whitechapel. The disclosures made were of a very painful and extraordinary character. The complaint was, that the insolvent had concealed or otherwise made away with property, consisting of stock in trade, which he had obtained from his creditors, to an extent of upwards of £2000. For years the insolvent had carried on business in Whitechapel, and in 1842 he commenced a career which resulted in his present appearance. His debts were now £4756 6s., all contracted in the short period of seven months, and his debtors owed him £501, which sum could not be recovered. In April of the year mentioned a fire occurred on the premises in Church-street, and from that period, when he obtained a sum from the Sun Fire

Office, to the end of September following, he had obtained the goods which formed the principal portion of his debts; having in September and October of that year obtained somewhere about £2000 worth of property from his creditors. Taking into consideration these facts, the judgment of the Court was, that the insolvent should be remanded from the vesting order (June last) for a period of two years, for a fraudulent disposition of property.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

APPALLING MURDERS BY A RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIAST.—At the Norfolk assizes, held at Norwich, James Frost, a man of about 33 years of age, was charged with the wilful murder of Harriet Frost on the 8th of April. When called on to plead to the indictment, he said guilty enough in the eyes of the world, but not of God. The following is a summary of the painful facts disclosed by the evidence:—In early life the prisoner became attached to the Primitive Methodists, and before he had attained to manhood, and before he could read or write, was distinguished among that sect by the zeal and energy of his religious tone and feeling. In the course of a short time he took a decided lead among the congregation, and was esteemed a "powerful preacher." He was esteemed by all who knew him and thought with him. Some of his fellow-workmen devised a scheme to shame him. On one unlucky evening they seduced him into a debauch, and drugging his beer, succeeded in making him completely drunk. The scandal which this affair entailed on his religious pursuits resulted in his dismissal from the pulpit, and he was no longer allowed to preach. This circumstance weighed on his mind and spirits, and deeply oppressed him. He became moody, sullen, and reserved. Soon after this he married, but fell sick of typhus fever, and for seven weeks he was out of his mind. His love for his young wife changed to loathing. He was subsequently, however, became more himself, and in this state of things the prisoner's family, consisting of three little girls, grew up around him, and about ten weeks before the 8th of April his wife bore him a fourth. Notwithstanding his "delusions" he was a fond and affectionate husband. On the day in question his wife found him sitting moodily by the fire. Not being able to ascertain from him what had become of the children, the thought suddenly struck her that some mischief had happened to one of them. She accordingly rushed up stairs, where a most dreadful spectacle assailed her. On the floor were the lifeless bodies of the two eldest girls, smeared with blood, which thickly sprinkled the boards. A wild shriek called to her assistance her neighbours, and the house was speedily filled with anxious friends. To none of these would the prisoner give a word by way of answer or explanation, but doggedly preserved a gloomy silence. The truth, however, was soon ascertained in all its horrid reality, for in the pantry was found the mangled corpse of the third child, while in a jug of water, into which it had been forcibly crammed head foremost, was the poor little infant, all four of the children having been thus cruelly murdered, in the course of ten short minutes by their father. A policeman coming in soon after, discovered the bloody hammer in the pantry, with which the desperate man had literally smashed the skulls of his three eldest children. When his master came in he said to him, when asked whether he had thus butchered his innocent children under an idea that he would get them to Heaven, that "he hoped so," and admitted that he had accomplished their death with the hammer. On this he was taken to a neighbouring public-house, whence, after the inquest, which terminated in verdicts of "Wilful murder," he was removed to Norwich Castle. When parting with his friends, who were all in tears, he assumed a look and attitude of joy, and sung, "Glory be to God. My sins are forgiven me, and I shall go to Heaven." On his way to the castle, he sung snatches of hymns and psalms, one of which the policeman described as being "most appropriate to his situation." He also seemed rather to glory in the deed, than to feel either regret or repugnance for his conduct, chiding his wife for "going on so," and endeavouring to reconcile her to the loss of her children by the reflection that "they were now happy, and in glory, where they would both be also."—The evidence of these facts left no doubt of the insanity of the prisoner, who was acquitted on that ground.

MURDER FROM JEALOUSY.—At the Bodmin assizes, Matthew Weeks was tried for the wilful murder of Charlotte Dymond, in the parish of Davidstow, Cornwall. The prisoner, who is only 22 years of age, looked very sullen and servile. The evidence proved that the prisoner and the deceased were fellow-servants at Mrs. Peters's, at Penhall Farm, in the parish of Davidstow. The deceased was about eighteen years of age, and was possessed of considerable personal attractions. She and the prisoner had kept company for some time, and there was reason to believe that he was jealous of her, particularly with regard to a young man named Thomas Prout, who had called at Mrs. Peters's on the morning the deceased was killed, and had made an appointment to meet her that night at chapel. It did not appear conclusively whether the prisoner had overheard this conversation or not, but there was reason to believe that he had. In the afternoon the prisoner and the deceased came down stairs together, when the deceased, addressing Mrs. Peters, said, that she should not be at home at milking time, but Matthew (the prisoner) would. They then went away together, with every appearance of the most friendly feeling. Mrs. Peters saw nothing more of either of them until half-past nine, when the prisoner returned alone, without the deceased. About a mile from Penhall Farm are the Davidstow Moors, a wild and desolate track, seldom crossed by persons on a Sunday. A farmer, named Cory, who knew the deceased and the prisoner perfectly well, and who had some fields out by this moor, happened to be there on the Sunday afternoon in question, for the purpose of looking after some wheat. He saw the prisoner and deceased proceed along the road to a place called the Higher Down Gate, which led to the moor, and they were subsequently seen together by another farmer. When the poor girl was missed the prisoner denied all knowledge of her, but on the following Wednesday her murdered body was found in the moor, and when the prisoner's clothes were examined, marks of blood were found upon them in several places. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty." The learned judge, much affected, sentenced the prisoner to death. Weeks subsequently admitted that he was guilty, but says it was not a premeditated act. On hearing his sentence he fainted away, and was so removed from the dock.

THE WEDNESBURY MURDER.—At the Stafford assizes, William Beard was indicted for the murder of Ann Griffiths. The evidence given on the trial was very lengthy, but it is only necessary to recapitulate the main incidents, as our readers will, no doubt, recollect the details which were published when the murder took place in March last. The deceased was housekeeper to Mr. J. Crowther, of Wednesbury, and had been left alone on the premises in the absence of her master, who was a single man. The object of the prisoner was plunder, and having formerly been in the service of Mr. Crowther, he was well acquainted with the premises and the habits of their occupants. On Mr. Crowther's return he went up to the room occupied by the deceased, to see if she was there, and was surprised to find the bed unmade, and her boxes about the room. He then went down again into the kitchen, and thence into the brewhouse, where the first object that met his eyes was the murdered body of his housekeeper. The unfortunate woman lay on the floor, which was covered with blood, and which appeared to have been trampled all about the brewhouse. Her hair was very thick dishevelled, and had blood upon it, and a bloody knife lay at a very short distance from the body. At least ten wounds had been inflicted on her head with a hammer, which was usually kept in the brewhouse, and there were other circumstances which led to the conclusion that she had offered some resistance to the savage, whoever it was, who perpetrated this dreadful deed. The evidence left no reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and the jury having returned a verdict to that effect, the learned judge passed upon him the awful sentence of death. At the close of the sentence the prisoner, who had remained apparently quite unmoved during its delivery, exclaimed, in a very determined tone, "My lord, I have been found guilty, but I am as innocent as a child." On leaving the bar, he struck his hand forcibly on the railing, and added, "I am as innocent as a child, if I was to die this moment." The prisoner was then removed by the officers of the gaol. Beard has since confessed the crime. His execution will take place on Saturday next, the 17th instant.

A WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.—At the assizes at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday last, Mark Sherwood, a grey-haired man above the middle age, and whose face bore traces of habitual indulgence in spirituous liquors, was found guilty of the wilful murder of his wife, Ann Sherwood, on the 14th of March last, by cutting her throat. It was proved that the crime was committed while the prisoner was in a state of intoxication, and that during a quarrel the deceased had provoked him as much as possible. Sentence of death was passed on the prisoner in the usual form.

IMPORTANT CONVICTION OF A FRAUDULENT BANKRUPT.—At the Norfolk assizes, on Monday, William Browne Cockrell was found guilty on the charge that he, being a trader, became bankrupt on the 2d of November last, and that within three months preceding his bankruptcy he did, under colour and pretence of carrying on business in the ordinary course of trade, obtain on credit divers goods and chattels from various persons (whose names were set forth in the indictment) with intent to defraud them of the same. It appeared that the prisoner sold the whole or the greater part of the property (cattle) within a day or two of the respective purchases at prices far below those which he had agreed to pay for them, in some instances at 20 per cent. below those prices. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

THE LATE ASCOT RACES.—THE COLT BLOODSTONE.—A feigned issue has been tried at Guildford, Herbert v. Day, to ascertain whether the plaintiff, the owner of the colt called Bloodstone, or the defendant, the owner of a horse named Old England, was entitled to certain stakes run for at the last Ascot Races. The trial lasted two days, but as the evidence turned chiefly upon the exact pedigree of the colt, and the time when it was foaled, and scarcely disclosed any other point of interest, we think it unnecessary to go into detail, particularly after the turn which the case took. Mr. Sergeant Channell, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that his client was an attorney, and the defendant a trainer of horses, and then mentioned the nature of the testimony which he should adduce to prove that the colt which ran the race was foaled in 1842, that its sire was Bubastes, and its dam a mare called Romaine. On the part of the defendant the case was, that the horse which won the race was the Beiram colt, foaled in 1841, and not the Bubastes. Previous to the commencement of the case, the jury went to look at both the horses. The following evidence on the part of the defendant settled the case:—Henry Bell, I rode Bloodstone at Ascot. Before the race I saw Mr. J. Morrison, and he told me to ride him a quarter of a mile and then pull him up, for he would not have him win on no account. I told this before the race to Captain Rous and Colonel Wyndham, the training groom, and consulted them what to do, and they told me to win. (A laugh.) I did win. (Renewed laughter.) I had no difficulty to win. I won in a canter. (Laughter.)—Cross-examined: I believe the horse had fell lame on the day before. I was riding him a gallop at the time. A mare named Cassoneer ran with me, but I don't know whether she hurt herself.—Mr. Platt: Did she gallop with you the day before?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Platt: Did she beat

you in your gallop the day before?—Witness: Yes, by sufferance. (Laughter.)—Lord Stadbroke: I am one of the stewards of Ascot Races, and was present when Bloodstone beat Old England. A complaint was made that Bloodstone was more than two years old, and the stewards sent for Mr. Field, the veterinary surgeon, from London, and another gentleman named Perry, from Reading. When Mr. Field examined the horse he immediately pronounced him to be three years old, and gave a certificate to that effect. Mr. Perry gave a similar certificate.—Mr. Field corroborated this statement, and the jury said they were satisfied.—The foreman of the jury said they were of opinion that Mr. Herbert might have been deceived.—Mr. Platt (who was for the defendant): We believe that to be the case.—Baron Parke expressed his opinion that the jury could come to no other conclusion. The history of the case probably was, that it was the small miserable colt which died, and the other was put in its place.—The jury then returned a verdict for defendant.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—At the same assizes, an action was tried, Roberts v. Denham, for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, Miss Melville Roberts, a very respectable young lady, had been a governess in the family of a gentleman named Evans, and went with them to Malta. It was on the passage that an acquaintance was formed with the defendant, an officer in the East India Company. The promise of marriage was proved, but subsequently, he sent a letter in which he stated that he had lost much money at horse-racing and the gaming-table, and must go to China to economise. Within a month afterwards, however, he was married to another lady. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £800.

BILL TRANSACTIONS.—At these assizes the case of Parry v. Lord C. Fitzroy, which was an action to recover a sum of £1000 on a bill of exchange, was tried. The circumstances were detailed very recently in the police reports. The jury, under Mr. Baron Gurney's direction, found a verdict for the plaintiff for £1012, the amount of the bill and interest.—Sergeant Gaselee applied for immediate execution.—Baron Gurney: No, I think not. You have got 25 per cent. interest, and you can afford to wait a little while for your money.

THE CASE OF COOKE v. FITZROY, which was a similar case, had the same result. INCENDIARISM IN NORFOLK.—The Norfolk assizes terminated on Monday. In the course of the day four prisoners, English, Irish, Powing, and Potter, were placed at the bar to receive sentence for the crime of arson, of which the three first had severally been found guilty, the last having pleaded guilty. Mr. Justice Williams sentenced English to fifteen years' transportation, and the other prisoners to terms of imprisonment varying from three months to two years, according to the peculiar features of the case.

THE QUI TAM ACTIONS.—RUSSELL v. LORD G. BENTINCK.—This action, which, of course, excited a good deal of interest from the recent parliamentary proceedings, was tried at Guildford on Thursday. It appeared from the pleadings that the plaintiff was Charles Henry Russell, and William George Fred. Scott Bentinck, Esq., commonly called Lord George Bentinck, was the defendant. The declaration stated that one John Day did, on the 31st of May, 1843, by unlawfully betting on a horse, lose the sum of £3000 to the defendant, and that he paid that sum over to him, and that he did not within the period of three months sue the said defendant for the recovery of the money which he had so lost, and that, therefore, the plaintiff was entitled to sue and recover from the defendant the said sum of £3000, and treble the amount, making altogether £12,000. The declaration also stated that one Henry Hill had lost the sum of £3000 to the defendant, and had paid him that amount. The plea put on the record by the defendant was the general issue. Mr. Baron Parke gave his opinion that the act of Parliament was an answer to the case, and barred all proceedings, but as it was stated that the defendant had no desire to avail himself of the act, the learned judge said he would try the case, and reserve the question of law if necessary. Several witnesses were examined, including Mr. Day, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Gully, but the plaintiff could not prove his case, and the jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

POLICE.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE AT WANDSWORTH.—Monday was fixed for the examination, at the Wandsworth Police-office, of Amelia Altery, the young woman who, on Monday, the 29th ult., attempted the murder of her two children and self-destruction, on Wandsworth-common. The prisoner is about 27 years of age, she was deadly pale, very weak, and had a vacant look. The children, one a girl six years of age, and the other a noble-looking boy about four years old, were also brought into court. The charge, as entered on the sheet against the prisoner, was as follows:—"Amelia Altery, aged 27, single woman, charged with assaulting her children, Mary Ann, aged six years, and Henry, aged four years, with intent to murder them, by drowning, and also with attempting to commit suicide at the same time, to wit, on the 29th of July last."—William Altery, a lad about 14 years of age, was sworn, and stated, "I live near the White Horse, Water-side, Wandsworth, and am brother to the prisoner. On Monday evening, the 29th of July, between five and six o'clock, I was crossing Wandsworth-common, when I saw my sister sitting on the island near Mr. Wilson's; she had her two children with her; their names are Henry and Mary Ann French. I wished her to go home; she said, 'You can go home—I'm coming presently.' I went home alone, but came back shortly afterwards they were playing near her; my sister was still sitting on the island, and the children were playing near her; she called them to her and said, 'We'll go home.' She then drew them to her, left the bench on which she had been sitting, walked to the water's edge and jumped in with them. The part into which the prisoner jumped is called the 'Black Sea.' I went in after the children and held their heads up to prevent them from drowning. I hallooed for help, and kept the little children up until Mr. Steers came, and he walked into the pond and took the children out. Mr. Steers afterwards got my sister out with a great deal of trouble, and laid her upon the grass. Prisoner had said nothing to me before she went into the water about drowning her children or herself. I do not know whether she went into the pond by accident. It was in her way home."—Mr. Burrell asked the prisoner if she had anything to say?—The prisoner, in a faint voice, said "No more than that it was trouble that caused me to do so."—The prisoner was remanded till the next day.—On Tuesday the prisoner was again brought up. After several witnesses had been examined, Mr. Clive asked her if she had anything to say? The prisoner, in a low voice, uttered the words, "No further than that it is trouble." The various witnesses were then bound over to prosecute. Mr. Clive then informed the prisoner it was his duty to commit her for trial, but she would be allowed to see her children.

THE LATE POISONING CASE AT STEFNEY.—COMMITTAL OF MR. BELANEY.—At the Thames Police-court on Wednesday, after the unusually long remand of six weeks, Mr. James Cockburn Belaney, surgeon, was brought up for final examination, charged with the wilful murder of Rachael Belaney, his wife, by administering to her a quantity of prussic acid, at Stepney, on the 8th of June last. The prisoner was attired in deep mourning, and appeared haggard, and much thinner than he was on the last occasion, the effects, probably, of his long confinement. He bowed respectfully to the bench on being placed in the felon's dock. The court was excessively crowded, and a number of ladies were present. Mr. Reynolds, who appeared on the part of the Crown, said he did not intend to offer any further evidence against the prisoner, as he considered that which had already been given was quite sufficient to justify the magistrate in sending the prisoner before another tribunal. The coroner's jury had already returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner, and the warrant for his committal was made out. He now prayed that the prisoner be forthwith committed for trial. Mr. Clarkson, who defended the prisoner, applied to Mr. Broderip, the magistrate, for a remand to Clerkenwell prison, on the ground that the prisoner would there have better facilities for seeing his friends and legal advisers. After a long discussion, however, Mr. Broderip declined the request, and committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial. Mr. Clarkson submitted that the papers in the possession of Sergeant M'Cardell, who had apprehended the prisoner, ought to be restored. M'Cardell said he had taken one letter and a bottle of poison (acetate of morphine) from the prisoner, and he had sent them to the solicitor of the Treasury. Mr. Reynolds assured Mr. Humphreys, the letter, which was of no importance, should be delivered to him.

IRELAND.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Thursday week a most diabolical attempt was made on the life of Edward Parker, Esq., of Lisnakea. Mr. Parker had been at the fair of Nenagh, and left for home about three o'clock. When he reached within about a mile of his own house, he was waylaid by an armed ruffian, who fired at him with deliberate aim, lodging twenty slugs in his back, and also wounding the boy who drove the jaunting-car. The assassin paused a moment, as if to gloat over his diabolical deed before he fled. Mr. Parker, though thus wounded, seized his pistols, and aimed twice at the sanguinary miscreant, but unfortunately both pistols missed fire. Though very seriously wounded, Mr. Parker is not in imminent danger. The boy's wound, it is feared, will prove mortal. The amiable lady and daughter of Neil Quinn, Esq., M.D., Nenagh, were in the jaunting-car at the time of the attack, and had a narrow escape. A short time since Mr. Parker was served with a threatening notice, and his steward was nearly killed by a savage attack on him by a gang of miscreants.

A FATHER TRIED FOR THE MURDER OF HIS TWO CHILDREN.—At the Galway assizes, Peter Larkin, an old man of 60, was tried for the wilful murder of his two children, Bernard and Martin Larkin, at Shanagish, in that county, in the month of June last. A daughter of the prisoner proved that Bernard Larkin had been killed by him with a razor. The boy was about 15. The father murdered him with a razor. The witness proceeded to depose as follows:—"Martin was asleep at the time Bernard was cut across his throat. I saw the razor with which it was done in my father's hand. I saw my father do this dreadful act. When my brother received the cut he awoke. I do not know how long he lived afterwards. I am sure he did not live long. I called my mother up out of bed. I was cut with the razor by my father, and that aroused me from sleep. I strove to save myself and ran away. When I called my mother she got up and ran down stairs, where she remained. Bernard got out of the bed and went into another room, in which he died. Bernard was my elder brother. I had another brother in the house at the time; he killed him also, and in the same way, and at the same time as my brother Bernard. He showed the same affection towards him as to Bernard, and only he was out of his mind he would not do it. They were the only children besides myself he had living.—Several other witnesses were examined, including James Gershy, who described the horrible appearance of the children when he entered the house. 'The witness added:—'I asked the prisoner why he had killed his children, and he said that he thought he was doing the finest work in the world. That he knew he himself would not be long in this life, and that he was sure he was sending the children to heaven. Both the boys were dead at the time I went in.'—The jury found a verdict of 'Not Guilty,' on the ground of insanity.

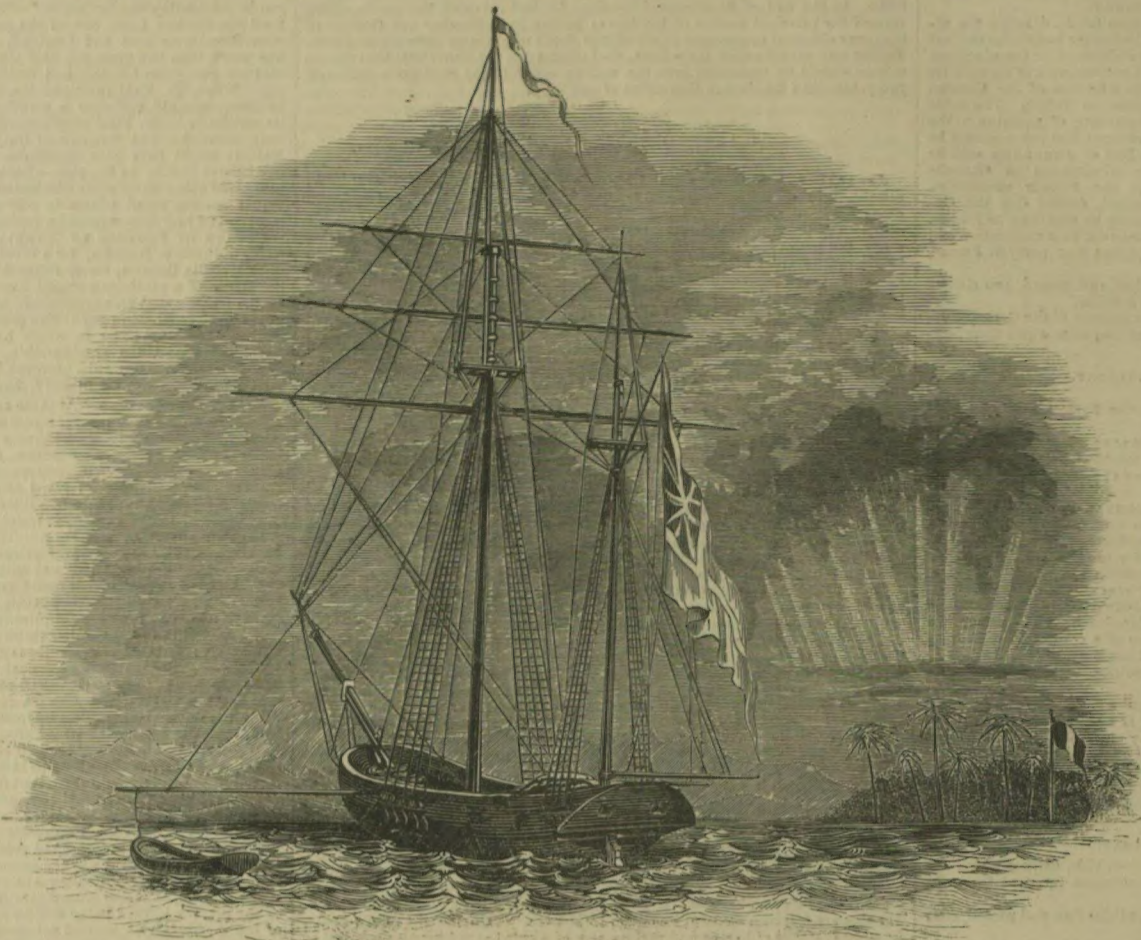
THE LATE EVENTS AT TAHITI.

In another part of our journal will be found narrated the principal intelligence of these outrageous proceedings, received during the past week.

We are now enabled to illustrate, in detail, the principal stages of the affair, as related in our journal of last week.

The first engraving shows her Majesty's ketch, 200 tons, commanded by Lieutenant Hunt, on board which vessel Queen Pomare took refuge, on her being apprised that it was intended to seize her and place her eldest son (a boy about seven years old) on a nominal throne, governed by a French Regency. Pomare has resided for several weeks on board this little vessel, not being permitted to land. To this "donkey frigate or ketch," the Earl of Minto stated, in the House of Lords, on Monday evening, has been confided our honour and interests at Tahiti, after the withdrawal of the *Vindictive* and the *Dublin*, and at the precise moment when the French played off their recent "eccentricities," as the Duke of Wellington designated them on Monday night.

The French version of this portion of the affair is, that the police having arrested the bearer of a letter which compromised Queen Pomare and Mr. Pritchard, "The moment the Queen heard that her intrigues had been detected, she ran terrified to her neighbour, the British Consul, and after a short conversation with him, it was resolved that she should repair on board the *Basilisk*, English war schooner, which had occupied the



! THE BRITISH FORCE OFF TAHITI—HER MAJESTY'S KETCH, BASILISK.

station since the recall of the *Dublin*, on the 17th of January, placing herself under the protection of the British flag, which was immediately done—that is on the 31st of January. Her whole family followed her. On the 1st of February, the Governor sent M. Malmarche, the chief of his staff, to inform the English commander that the French Government would regard as an act of hostility the re-landing of the ex-Queen Pomare on any point of the Society Islands."

Again, date March 26: "The Queen remains on board the British ship, the *Basilisk*. She has no longer any idea of submitting, since she finds that 1500 combatants march under her flag." It should, however, be added that the Earl of Aberdeen stated in the House of Lords, on Friday, the 2nd instant, his belief that "about the present time, and not before, Queen Pomare would be restored. It was in March last, that the French Government repudiated the acts of their officers at Tahiti, and as he had just received accounts from Tahiti, dated in March, it was probable that about this time, and not before, the instructions of the French Government would reach its officers in the Southern Seas. Queen Pomare would then be immediately restored, not to all her rights, but to the same position in which she was placed under the former Protectorate."

The second engraving shows the blockade of Tahiti by the French, and Paofai, in the harbour of Papeete, with six French boats in pursuit of a canoe, which had ventured to quit the island without leave. The chase was hot and strong, and the refractory Tahitian was not caught until he had made great portion of the circuit of the



URANIE, FRENCH FRIGATE.

FRENCH FORT.

FRENCH PRISON.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

FRENCH FORT.

THE FRENCH BLOCKADE OF TAHITI.

island! The affair reminds one of Cowper's stinging lines:—

Like ocean into tempest tost,
To waft a feather, or to drown a

In the view are seen the prison in which Mr. Pritchard was confined, the residence of the British Consul, and the position of *L'Uranie*. Here, likewise, are shown the two forts constructed by the French, the circumstances of which are thus explained by the French themselves. The chiefs of Tairabou, a peninsula on the south-eastern shore of the island, then declared that they acknowledged no authority but that of their Queen. The French account asserts that they "menaced the envoys of the Governor, and declared that they no longer obeyed his authority, and only recognised that of their Queen Pomare. This declaration was made in the presence of the British missionary, and the respect shown to him by the chiefs 'proved that he had been the promoter of it.' The French were forbidden to reappear in the bay. The Governor replied to that manifestation by ordering the construction of two blockhouses on two hills commanding Papeete. Those blockhouses were established in three days, 600 men having been employed in their construction night and day."

In the third illustration is portrayed Mr. Pritchard, in his official costume, receiving the petition of a native chief. We gather from the statement of Mr. Josiah Conder, at a meeting held at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, on Tuesday evening, that principally to the generosity of Mr. Pritchard is Queen Pomare indebted for aiding her to pay the fine inflicted upon her by the French. It appears that Mr. Pritchard left Tahiti early in 1841, and did not return till 1843; and it was during his absence that those events took place which ended in the dethronement of Queen Pomare.

The following picture of the condition of Tahiti is quoted from Dr.



H.M. TAHITIAN CONSUL, MR. PRITCHARD, IN HIS OFFICIAL DRESS, RECEIVING THE PETITION OF A NATIVE CHIEF.

Russell's work on Polynesia, published about two years since:—

"There has been a gratifying advance, both in religious knowledge and in the several arts which minister to the social improvement of mankind. The residence of an English Consul in Otaheite is itself a proof that the natives are no longer what they were in the days of Cook, or even of Captain Bligh. Industry is now supplied with a stimulus; the wants of the simple inhabitants are increased; their ambition is elevated; and they have learned to aspire to an imitation of the dress, luxuries, and manners of the most enlightened people in the world."

THE OUTRAGE AT TAHITI.—A public meeting was held in Finsbury chapel on Tuesday evening, Alexander Fletcher, the minister of the chapel, in the chair, upon the subject of the late outrage at Tahiti. Mr. Conder entered into a statement of the circumstances, and insisted upon the danger with which Protestantism was threatened in the Pacific, after which Mr. Wire read a resolution expressive of indignation at the unprovoked outrage upon the British Consul. The resolution was agreed to unanimously, as was a resolution—"That the meeting felt that the good fame and honour of Great Britain were compromised by the denial to Queen Pomare of the repeatedly solicited pledge of protection given by Mr. Cannock in 1827, and by the withdrawal of the English naval force from Tahiti."

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—On Monday a communication was opened for foot passengers from Oxford-street to Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, on the south side of the new thoroughfare that is to connect Oxford-street with Holborn, by which the circuitous route in front of St. Giles's church may be avoided. The passage is across the cellars which have been built for the new houses on that side of the street. On the north side of the way the whole of the ground is nearly excavated for the vaults, which will be completed in a very short time. In digging the ground about the spot where stood the hospital, some deep wells were found, in which were pumps that had evidently been there several hundred years, as they were formed of hollow trees sunk in the wells.



BURNING OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, NEW YORK.

BURNING OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, NEW YORK.

We have just received from our clever artist, resident in New York, the original of the annexed engraving of this lamentable catastrophe, by which the splendid Washington Hotel has been so far destroyed, that nothing but the bare walls are left standing.

The site of the hotel is at the angle of Broadway and Reade-streets. The fire was first discovered at about half-past ten, A.M., on the 4th ult.: it was then perceived bursting out from the eaves of the building along the roof, and is supposed to have originated from sparks lodged on the roof, by the firing of rockets, at the Independence Commemoration. The fire continued to rage slowly but surely, as from its height and the headway it had got under before it was discovered, it was found utterly impossible to suppress it. The firemen with their engines and apparatus were on hand at an early hour, but without being able to do anything except to save the adjoining buildings.

The building was owned by John G. Costar, Esq., of this city, and originally cost 140,000 dollars. It was erected during the years 1809-10, and '11, by the Washington Union Benevolent Society. The stock was divided into shares, and it became a losing concern to the stockholders, causing them to dispose of it, when it was altered and constructed into an hotel. Mr. Van Buren formerly made it his headquarters when in the city.

As a singular coincidence, we may mention the circumstance that the corner-stone of the edifice was laid on the 4th day of July, 1809—just 35 years ago, about the same time that the fire broke out. The corner-stone was laid on the north-east corner of the building, on Reade-street.

The building presents a melancholy appearance, nothing being left but the four walls blackened and burnt, and a spectacle of splendid ruins!

CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AT NEW YORK.

"The Glorious Fourth" of July, as most of our readers may be aware, is the day set aside by Brother Jonathan as the great anniversary of independence throughout the United States. The New Yorks celebrate the affair in right metropolitan splendour; and our artist has chosen one of its most stirring scenes on the 4th of last

month. The carnival of liberty cannot perhaps be better described than in the following extract from the *Atlas* New York journal:—

On the evening of the third, a number of juveniles, in accordance to custom, commenced firing off pistols. The native aldermen, in some of the wards, were determined, however, that these young go-a-headers should not take time by the forelock in handling a firelock. They accordingly stopped their sport. Now, this enabled a number of persons who care not a cent for the day to slumber to the music, probably, of their own proboscis, who might otherwise have been swindled out of a few hours repose. It is evident that, if natives have made but little progress in great reforms, they have made great progress in little reforms, and we are rather inclined to think that the public fully understand the value of their great services, and will reward them accordingly.

The sun, on the day of days, rose beautifully, as though enamoured of it. He even tempered his fiery beams, suffering cool and pleasant airs to play before his face, for the especial benefit of those who celebrated the day. But he did not shine into the booths, which, all in the olden time, surrounded the park—for there were no booths to shine in. He did not, in consequence, see the tired travellers reposing there and taking a luncheon or dinner, as it might be, to refresh and invigorate themselves. "Oh, no," said he, "the native is a high character like myself. He is an aristocrat, too, and will not disturb the pleasure of the rich for the convenience [he had almost said necessity] of the poor. I must take example by him, and shine only upon the rich."

The sun then looked towards the fountain, and he saw quantities of ice dumped into the basin, disturbing the dirt at the bottom, which mixed with the Croton; and he saw hundreds and hundreds of persons drinking of the muddy mixture out of tin dippers; and he heard the Common Council rejoicing greatly over the Croton punch which they had provided for others, and which they did not drink themselves.

"These gentlemen are not so bad, after all," said he; "for if they do prevent the country people, in a great measure, from purchasing eatables, they provide them with gruel gratis—a gruel that would be of great value in a poor house, for even an *Oliver Twist* would not ask for more!"

Of the other matters and things, what shall we say? How shall we tell the oft-told tale? How that the boats were thronged throughout the day with thousands of human beings bent on pleasure excursions, until the bay itself looked alive, and one might have imagined that the city would be deserted—how that the military and civic procession was well got up, and greatly admired—how the veteran corps fired—how the bells rung—how the crackers exploded—how the orations were delivered—how the museums were filled, the theatres crowded, and how the exhibition of fireworks at night really did honour to his honour and the other honours who had the honour of securing them? These things can be better understood than expressed.

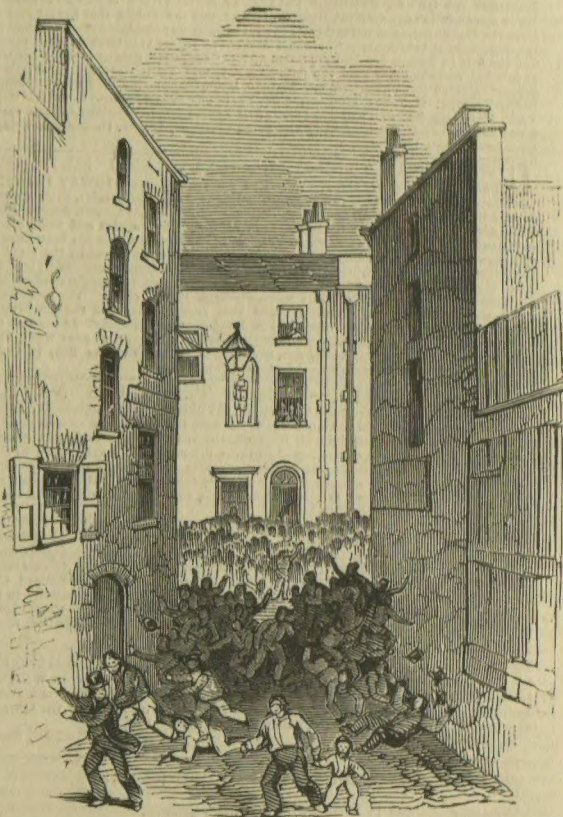
The officers on duty, and others, were accommodated by the mayor with crackers, cheese, and lemonade, after which they adjourned to the residence of General Sandford, to get some refreshment.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER AT NOTTINGHAM—DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.

On Wednesday morning, the awful sentence of death was carried into execution, in front of the County Gaol, at Nottingham, upon William Saville, aged 29, for the murder of his wife and three children, at Colwick; the full particulars of which have already appeared in our journal.

The deportment of the culprit since the passing of the sentence has evinced the utmost hardihood and indifference to his ignominious end. There was, however, on Saturday last, a slight relaxation of his firmness, and he sent for a magistrate, to whom he confessed that he murdered his wife, but denied killing the children. He said that his wife having cut all their throats, he resolved that he would "serve her the same." The circumstances elicited at the trial, however, disprove this tale.

On the night preceding the execution, Saville was in good spirits and slept well. He arose about five, and walked about in the felons' yard until six. He then spent an hour with the Rev. W. Butler, the chaplain of the gaol, in prayer and religious exercises. At seven he ate a hearty breakfast, and was brought up into the grand jury-room soon afterwards. Here he was pinioned, a pair of heavy irons put about his legs, and the fatal noose placed round his neck. The customary prayers were read by the rev. chaplain, after which a few minutes remained before it was eight o'clock, the appointed hour. He desired the clergyman to tell those assembled that he acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and requested their prayers. He then shook hands with the turnkeys and others, and asked the governor of the gaol, "Is it time?" Upon being told the hour was come, he arose with alacrity, and the mournful procession approached the scaffold, which the prisoner ascended with the greatest firmness. He was greeted with terrific yelling and shouting, but in less than a minute after his appearance before the crowd, the cap was pulled over his face, and the bolt withdrawn. The murderer gave a few convulsive throes, and in a short time life was extinct. After hanging the usual time, the body was cut down and buried the same evening within the precincts of the gaol.



ACCIDENT AT NOTTINGHAM.

The crowd on the occasion was unprecedentedly large, and, in consequence, a most shocking accident occurred. The place where the execution took place is in a confined street called High Pavement, between 20 and 30 feet wide, and at the distance of about 100 yards is an avenue, called Garner's-hill, a very steep descent, with five or six steps at the top. As soon as the drop fell, the crowd rushed violently along High Pavement, and hurled a number of persons down the steps. Eight were taken up dead from suffocation, four have died since. Another account states that in all 30 persons were seriously injured.

A letter which we have seen, contains the following details:—"A few minutes since, I saw one of Tunley and Hodson's men with a light waggon, and he told me he had removed seven dead bodies to the workhouse, and taken four nearly dead to the Infirmary. In all, at the lowest computation, there cannot be less than eleven or twelve killed outright, and many more are expected to die. And all this took place without any scaffolding breaking down, or accident of a like description, but was caused by pressure only. There were no barricades in the streets to break the force."

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH AT SLOUGH, ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

By aid of the extraordinary power of this triumph of science, the auspicious event of her Majesty's accouchement on Tuesday morning, was communicated from Windsor Castle to the metropolis within eleven minutes! The details are as follows:—

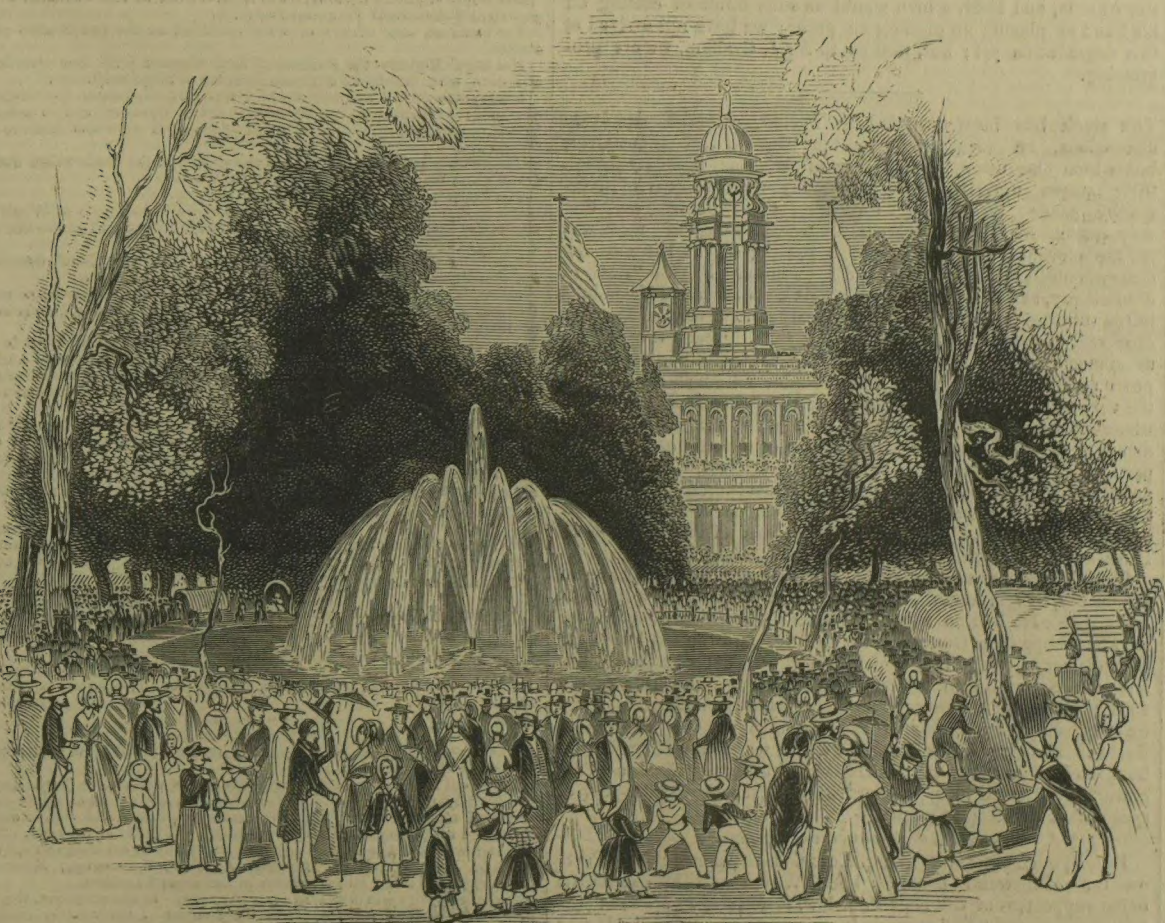
"At two minutes past six o'clock, a messenger, mounted upon one of the fleetest horses in the royal stables, was despatched from the Castle to Mr. Howell, the superintendent at the Slough station, with instructions to communicate, by means of the electro-magnetic telegraphic, to the person in attendance at the Telegraph-office, at Paddington, to the effect that the letters, which had been waiting there for several days past, addressed to the Cabinet Ministers and the Great Officers of State, were to be delivered at the residences of the respective parties with-



THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STATION, AT SLOUGH.

out a moment's delay. The messenger reached the Slough station within 8 minutes of his departure from the Castle, then 10 minutes past 6 o'clock; and although Mr. Russell, the gentleman who has the superintendence of the Telegraph-office, and Mr. Howell, had to be called from their beds, yet such was the admirable nature of the arrangements which had been made, and the extreme rapidity with which they were carried into effect, that within three minutes of the instructions reaching the Slough station, the telegraph was not only at work, but the communication was despatched to Paddington, and an acknowledgment of its receipt returned to Slough; and this was all effected within eleven minutes of the special messenger's departure from the Castle!

"Upon the departure of each of the three special trains conveying the Cabinet



COMMEMORATION OF INDEPENDENCE AT NEW YORK.—SCENE IN THE PARK.

Ministers and Great Officers of State, from Paddington, that fact was instantly telegraphed to Slough, so that at that station not an instant was lost upon the arrival of the Ministers, &c., in their proceeding in the Queen's and the Royal Hotel carriages to the royal residence at Windsor.

This telegraph has been constructed for the Great Western Railway by Mr. Cooke, who, instead of laying the conducting wires in iron tubing, has suspended them in the open air from lofty poles, the advantages of which are diminished cost, superior insulation, and facility of repair. The telegraph is available by the public, for the transmission of messages and replies; and the apparatus may be inspected, though at the exhibition charge of 1s. each person.

On the above day, also, were performed some wonders of railway travelling. The journey, from Slough to the Paddington terminus, was accomplished in less time than the distance had ever previously been traversed by a special passenger train on the Great Western line. The eighteen miles and a quarter only occupied fifteen minutes and ten seconds, being at the rate of upwards of seventy miles an hour!

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Last Night but one of the Season.—Mme. PERSIANI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, her Friends, and the public, that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY next, August 15, 1844, when will be performed, Mozart's *Cherubino*, IL DON GIOVANNI, Donna Anna, Mme. Grisi; Donna Elvira, Mlle. Favanti; and Zerlina, Mme. Persiani; Don Giovanni, Signor Fornasari; Leporello, Signor Lablache; Masetto, Signor F. Lablache; and Don Ottavio, Signor Mario.—In the course of the evening, Selections from a Favourite Opera, in which Signor Moriani will perform 1 and other Entertainments, in which Mlle. Fanny Elstner and Mlle. Cerio, M. St. Leon, and M. Perrot will appear.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box office, Opera Colonnade. Doors Open at Seven; the Opera will commence at Half-past Seven.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the Especial Patronage of her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert, and honoured by the presence of the Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Mecklenburg Strélitz, and distinguished assemblage of Nobility.—MONDAY, AUGUST 12, and during the week, at Seven o'clock, 69th time of the CHINESE WAR, with the brilliant *FEAST OF LANTERNS*; splendid Act of HORSEMANSHIP; the DANCE of the POLKA; and last Six Nights of the GREAT STEEPLE CHASE, or ENGLAND'S HARVEST HOME.—Mr. Batty respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that having just returned from the Continent, and notwithstanding his present unprecedented success, and overflowing houses, he is ever anxious to produce novelty, to render this establishment pre-eminent, and the first in Europe for its unequalled and extraordinary productions, he has succeeded in forming arrangements with the following first-rate French artists, in addition to his present talented corps of British and Foreign Equestrians:—Mlle. Lorette, Mlle. Felen, Mlle. Phillips, M. Pierre, M. Georges, M. Ferdinand Schmidt, from the Cercle Olympique, Paris, Hamburg, &c., who will make their first appearance in England in their various and novel Scenes—Equitation. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box office open from Eleven till Five.

IOWAY INDIANS.—UNPARALLELED EXHIBITION EACH DAY OF NEXT WEEK.—The party of Fourteen IOWAY INDIANS, with their Interpreter, from the Upper Missouri, near the Rocky Mountains, in America, having arrived in London, arriving their NATIVE DANCES, Songs, Games, &c., in CATLIN'S INDIAN COLLECTION, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Their modes and their history fully explained by Mr. Catlin, from the platform. This is the party which has been drawing such vast crowds to see them while in New York, and they are accompanied by the Head Chief of the tribe, "The White Cloud." The party consists of every grade—of Chiefs, Medicine Men, Warriors, Women, and Children—in splendid costumes, the youngest of which is only six months old, and carried upon its mother's back in the cradle. The public will easily decide that these are by far the wildest and best representations of the Red Men of America ever seen in England; and their stay in London at present must be limited to a very short time, as they are on their way to the Continent. Each day of next week, the hours, from Half-past Two to Four, in the day, and from Half-past Eight to Ten, in the evening. Doors open half an hour previous.—Admission, One Shilling.

TO THE LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by Sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.—This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together.—Times. Admittance, 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the morning till Ten at night. Concert at Eight.

INVENTORS and other GENTLEMEN in the possession of INTERESTING MODELS or WORKS of ART who intend to deposit them in the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, are respectfully requested to forward them on or before the 31st instant, in order that they may be inserted in the Revised Catalogue. All such works are accepted gratuitously, and the depositor has free admission to the Institution. WORKING MODELS are DAILY EXPLAINED, and where the subject admits, are described in a LECTURE. N.B.—The Institution is Open Daily, as usual.

THE QUEEN'S ST. LEONARD'S ARCHERS.—The ANNUAL PRIZE presented by her Majesty will be shot for on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Also the SILVER CUP and other Prizes for the Members and Visitors. Ladies, not being Members of the Society, who wish to compete for the Queen's Prize, should apply to the Secretary on or before the 14th inst. St. Leonard's on Sea. ALFRED BURTON, Secretary.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 11.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 12.—Dog Days end.
TUESDAY, 13.—Dowager Queen Adelaide born, 1792.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—King's College, London, incorporated, 1829.
THURSDAY, 15.—Bonaparte born, 1769.
FRIDAY, 16.—Manchester Massacre, 1816.
SATURDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 17.

| Monday. | | Tuesday. | | Wednesday. | | Thursday. | | Friday. | | Saturday. | |
|---------|------|----------|------|------------|------|-----------|-----|---------|------|-----------|------|
| m. | a. | m. | a. | m. | a. | m. | a. | m. | a. | m. | a. |
| 0 48 | 1 11 | 1 32 | 1 51 | 2 11 | 2 29 | 2 47 | 3 5 | 3 21 | 3 39 | 3 56 | 4 15 |

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber" is thanked, but we have not room for the long article on Cruelty to Horses.
The Dove Cot Tower, engraved in our number, still belongs to the family of Masters.
"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The paragraph, "Reverence for the Bible," originally appeared anonymously. We have not room for the dates of marriages, &c.
"Anglicus," Liverpool, is correct in his inferences.
"J. W."—The sketch of the Cork Regatta arrived too late.
"R. A. L." St. Servan.—We cannot entertain the proposition.
"An Original Subscriber."—The diagram may be of service.
"Mr. A. Park," of Glasgow, is thanked for the early impression of his neat Guide to the Burns' Festival.
"B. G." Mile End Road, is thanked for the suggestion.
"Alchymia."—There is a fine laboratory attached to the Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street, where Davy made some of his great experiments. Messrs. Brande and Faraday lecture during the season.
"W. P." Manchester.—The Ticket for the Foresters' Meeting did not reach us in time.
"Lelia."—The term dandyette is about as legitimate as dandy.
"H. W. L." Bristol; "W. F. M." Rummymede; "Romulus."—See future announcements.
"Krale."—We have not room for the song. Dr. Wolf's portrait shall appear.
"A Medical Student" is thanked for some of the hints in his letter of four sides.
"O. P. Q."—The subject will not suit.
"W. C. S."—We do not remember to have seen the tale of the Two Lovers.
"T. A." Norwich.—The solution shall be corrected in our next.
"Zoroaster, Sub."—The Print of London in 1842 may be had by order of any news-agent.
"A Subscriber." Cardiff.—The volume has been too much beaten by the binder.
"A Constant Reader."—We have not room for the biographies of Mrs. Barbauld, &c.
"F. E."—The sketch of Coombe Abbey is not adapted for engraving.
"W. X."—The History of Wood-Engraving can only be obtained in the numbers of our journal, in which it originally appeared.
"I. H." Islington.—Each translation of a foreign work is copyright.
"R. R."—The witness is indispensable.
"J. C." Old Change.—The Royal Prince born on Tuesday last is not Duke of York by birth; and her Majesty can invest him with any other title.
A few correspondents shall be replied to next week.
INELIGIBLE.—H. L., To the Evening Star; The Conic's Farewell, by G. I. S. H.; B. E. L., The New Destructive Power; To Maria; Lines, by Celina.

THE BURNS' FESTIVAL.—Next week, we shall complete our Illustrations of this Grand National Commemoration, with Portraits of the Three Sons of Burns, &c.; accompanied by an interesting contribution from the graphic pen of Mrs. S. C. Hall, describing a visit to some of the most interesting localities of the Land of Burns.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1844.

The most interesting of the domestic events of the week is the birth of another Prince of the line of Brunswick, which took place at Windsor on Tuesday morning last. The Ministers of State were not present on the happy occasion, as Royal etiquette and custom require, the earliest in arriving coming too late. The young Prince will be created Duke of York. Thus, the names that mingled so largely with the Court history of the latter

part of the last century and the commencement of the present one are gradually being revived.

THE Reports of the Committees appointed by the two Houses to inquire into the business of the Post-office, as far as the opening of letters is concerned, have appeared nearly together. There is, however, considerable difference between them; the report of the House of Commons' Committee is fuller, more minute, and displays greater research than that of the Lords. It is the report of men of good business habits, and disposed to take more pains with anything they set about. It is, in fact, a rather elaborate history of a secret practice, which, though not very extensively used, has never been entirely obsolete. But in all the instances in which it has been used, the power never appears to have been put in operation for the exclusive benefit of a foreign state till Sir J. Graham pleaded to consult the convenience of the Italian police. This is the grand distinction between the present Home Secretary and all his predecessors. From the beginning of the last century downwards they have used the power, whenever it was considered necessary, for the purpose of tracing and detecting criminals, or whenever the State was disturbed by plots or commotions. And in all these cases there was a utility—a purpose of some kind or other to be pleaded. But never before was the convenience or the suspicions of a foreign power made the motive for spying into the correspondence trusted to the honour of the English Government. As to the plea that the peace of the world might be endangered by revolts or disturbances in the Italian States, we hold it to be utterly absurd. If the misgovernment of the Pope, as a temporal ruler, makes his subjects discontented, poor, and unhappy, they are quite right in trying to upset it; and England would take no note of the matter except perhaps to wish the patriots luck in their undertaking. What sympathy or concern have we with the stupid despotisms that blight and oppress the finest nation in the world and the most prominent in its history? With the Pope, moreover, the law of England forbids our Ministers to hold any recognised correspondence, under penalties not much short of those attached to the crime of high treason; we see no reason why his fears should be made the cause of England disgracing itself in the eyes of the world, which in this Post-office business has undoubtedly been the case. Nor have we much more concern for the terrors of Austria, whose conduct towards her Italian states has long since deprived her of the good opinion of all honest men. Brutal, cold-blooded oppression, and a system of espionage the meanest, most treacherous, and most demoralising, as it is, perhaps, the most complete in the world, are her two instruments of government. It was never exceeded, even by the aristocratic republic of Venice. Supposing the Italians chose, or were able, to drive every Austrian bayonet beyond the Alps, what would England have to do with it? Nothing, except to congratulate those who had accomplished so good a work. As to saying that England might be involved in a war by the change, the supposition deserves to be laughed at. Our Government, we apprehend, would not venture to send a force to assist the insurgents, and we are sure the people would not interfere to aid the Emperor. To allege danger to the peace of England, then, as an excuse for opening the letters of foreigners, is a mere subterfuge. Besides, even were peace to be so purchased, we are yet to learn that we are justified in buying peace with dishonour. We can imagine the scorn with which Cromwell would have replied to an application from Rome, or Austria, to give up to them the contents of letters confided to the English Government. And yet Cromwell was one of those who are cited as authorities for the practice. He used the power, but he did not prostitute it.

Allowing the research the committee has displayed to be satisfactory, the conclusions it has come to are not quite so unexceptionable. It is marked by great indecision; as if Lord Sandon and Mr. Warburton had "agreed to differ." The practice, according to the committee, has its advantages and its disadvantages; it would not do to sanction an unlimited use of it—it would not be advisable greatly to restrict the use made of it at present—it would be better to leave it alone than to mend it, since formal amendment of a practice pre-supposes its sanction. So, not knowing what to do, the committee determine on nothing, and turn the troublesome question over to the consideration of Parliament, on the same principle that Dogberry's watch having caught a thief, suspected him, by virtue of their office, to be no true man, but presently let him go, "thanking God they were rid of a knave." In many of these cases, however, there is a consolation in this, that publicity often furnishes a better remedy than legislation. While we slept in security, confiding in official honour, we might be the victims of official curiosity; but, the practice once known, it is not likely that many political secrets will pass through the Post-office. In Russia, Austria, and Italy, a man would as soon think of cutting off his hand as placing an opinion on paper; we have not arrived at this degradation yet; but, thanks to Sir J. Graham, we are progressing.

THE week has been occupied in Parliament, with desultory discussions, on measures important indeed in themselves, but which the utter impossibility of debating speeds through their stages unresisted. On Tuesday the Marquis of Normanby made an attack on the Government on this very ground—the incomprehensible deferring of measures till the eleventh hour. He gave a passing hit at the extraordinary powers of dispatching bills exhibited by the Earl of Shaftesbury, as Chairman of the Lords' Committees. Fifteen bills in ten minutes is a very ordinary average, and, as the Marquis observed, to be credited it should be seen. Were the process dramatised, and "played on the stage," it would be, as Shakspeare says, "condemned as an improbable fiction;" it would be the very burlesque of legislation. Now there can be no doubt, whatever measures a Ministry wishes to push through, it can find means of forwarding. For instance, the conversion of the Three per Cents., and the revision of the Bank Charter, were soon disposed of; other measures, of which the Government were equally the originators, were incomprehensibly delayed, and are now passed at the end of the Session, in a sort of rush. In both Houses it has caused great dissatisfaction.

On one measure a sort of stand has been made; the Bishop of Exeter has, single-handed, fought against the Poor Law Amendment Bill. He had no supporter, either by speech or vote, for Earl Stanhope is in Germany, we believe, and the old Poor Law party is very weak in the Upper House. "Young England" has not yet penetrated into the Peers, and there the admirers of the 43rd of Elizabeth are very few. Under these circumstances, there was something chivalrous in the exertions of the Bishop of Exeter. His speech was a very able one, warm in feeling, always bold, and often bitter in its language, but unmistakeable in its power. Addressed to a popular assembly, it was just the sort of speech that would have caused—

The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny.

But, spoken to three Whig Lords, and four or five Peers on the Ministerial benches, both Whigs and Ministerialists being supporters of the New Poor-law, it fell flat and dead; the audience was not "fit," though it was certainly "few." It was strange that on such a subject—the treatment of the poor and their

condition, physical, moral, and religious—not a single Prelate gave even the sanction of his presence to the Bishop of Exeter. Whether his reverend brethren dislike him, or the question he was advocating, or both, we know not; but such is the fact. It must be observed that he spoke on a measure that amends many of the harsher provisions of the present law, and his arguments were directed exclusively against the law to be amended. So the more he exposed the evils of the existing system, the more he established the necessity for their amendment, thus cutting the ground from under his own feet. This was a logical defect that would have been fatal to his success even under more favourable circumstances. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months; and in doing so, he placed himself in the position of opposing improvement; the result was, that on the division he voted by himself—with not one supporter—against the whole house, which had gradually increased to 16.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY.—BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

The auspicious event which the whole nation has for some time past been anxiously expecting, took place on Tuesday morning at ten minutes before eight o'clock, our beloved Queen having at that time safely given birth to a Prince at Windsor Castle. This addition to the house of Brunswick, while it forms a source of hearty congratulation to all her Majesty's subjects, who take so deep an interest in the happiness and domestic comfort of their Queen, is also of importance politically, increasing, as it does, the links of the succession to the throne of this realm. Feeling, therefore, that our readers will naturally desire to become acquainted with every circumstance connected with this happy event, we have collected full and interesting particulars from the most authentic sources.

Although excellent arrangements were made in order that her Majesty's Ministers should be present at the Castle at the time, as the subsequent narrative will show, yet none of them were able to arrive until after the accouchement had taken place.

There were present with her Majesty in the room at the time, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse. And in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson, and also the Lady in Waiting on the Queen.

At half-past eight o'clock the following official bulletin was issued:—
"Windsor Castle, Aug. 6, 1844, half-past eight, A.M.
"The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince this morning at fifty minutes past seven o'clock. Her Majesty and infant are perfectly well."

"JAMES CLARK, M.D.
"CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
"ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D."

It will be seen from our Windsor report, under the accustomed head, that her Majesty was well enough to go out on Monday forenoon, and was only prevented by bad weather from taking another airing in the afternoon. It will give great satisfaction to the Queen's loyal subjects to know that her Majesty suffered much less pain previous to the event than usually attends upon such occurrences. Indeed, the usual domestic arrangements of the royal patient were carried out through the whole of Monday without the slightest interruption from preliminary symptoms; and from the subjoined anecdote, upon the authenticity of which every reliance may be placed, it is obvious that, even when those symptoms did occur, there was no severity in the character of them to affect in any way the habitual thoughtfulness and presence of mind of her Majesty.

On Monday night, at nine o'clock, a special messenger from the Lord Chancellor reached Windsor Castle with the commission which it was necessary for her Majesty to sign, in order that the royal assent might be given next day to the various bills which were only waiting that stage to become law.

It was mentioned to the Queen that a commission requiring her signature had arrived, but that she need not sign it until the following morning. About five o'clock, however, feeling that her accouchement was fast approaching, and with that presence of mind so characteristic of her recollecting that an important public document was in the Castle awaiting her signature, she immediately directed it to be brought, and, although not free from pain and anxiety, affixed her signature, with the same freedom of hand as usual, to the commission, and the sheets of parchment upon which the names of the bills were inscribed. As there were seven sheets of parchment, the signature of the Queen was required to be as often repeated, and this was done within three hours of the birth of the Prince. This is another instance of her Majesty's ready attention to public affairs, regardless of her own personal sufferings.

Her Majesty was taken ill soon after five o'clock, at which time the medical attendants were summoned to be in readiness to attend upon the Queen.

At two minutes past six o'clock (unequivocal symptoms having then manifested themselves), a messenger was dispatched from the Castle to Slough, and the intelligence communicated to the Cabinet Ministers in town, by means of the electro-magnetic telegraph, within eleven minutes!

The first special train which reached Slough from Paddington arrived at the station at twenty-three minutes past eight o'clock, having performed the eighteen miles and a quarter in exactly eighteen minutes, being at the extraordinary rate of more than sixty miles an hour! In this train were the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Delawarr, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Lyndhurst, and Sir James Graham. Earl Delawarr was the first who arrived at Paddington, upon the receipt of the important intelligence from Windsor Castle. His lordship was there for nearly half an hour before he was joined by his colleagues.

The second special train from Paddington, which brought down Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley, reached Slough at forty minutes past eight o'clock. A delay of some ten or twelve minutes occurred in the arrival of the First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Stanley, in consequence of the eight o'clock down train being in advance of them, and preventing the special train from "going a-head."

The whole of these distinguished personages proceeded to the Castle at full speed, in the royal carriages and four, which were in waiting at Slough.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived in a third special train, shortly afterwards, alone, performing the distance from Paddington to Slough in seventeen minutes and a half. The noble duke immediately proceeded to the Castle in a carriage and four, and reached there in eleven minutes after his arrival at the station, and within less than half an hour from the period of his leaving Paddington.

The Earl of Liverpool and Lord Wharncleft left town by the regular nine o'clock train, and proceeded to the Castle, from Slough, in carriages and four.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Castle at a quarter past eight o'clock from Frogmore Lodge.

The ministers and officers of state remained at the Castle until past ten o'clock.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent stopped until four o'clock in the afternoon, when her Royal Highness returned to Frogmore Lodge.

Intelligence of the auspicious event was forwarded from the Castle in the course of the forenoon, to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and to other members of the royal family. Official notifications of it were also made to various foreign courts.

The nobility and gentry residing in the vicinity of the Castle called during the day to make inquiry after the health of the Queen.

The Queen passed an excellent day on Tuesday.

The bulletin, announcing the event to the loyal inhabitants of Windsor, was sent to the Mayor of the town, and posted at the Town-hall within half an hour after it had taken place.

The bells of the chapel of St. George and the parish church were instantly "manned," and merry peals were rung for upwards of an hour.

At ten o'clock a royal salute was fired from the corporation ordnance, in the Bachelor's Acre, under the superintendence of the corporation gunner and town bombardier.

A royal salute was also fired from the Belvidere Battery, near Virginia Water. The town, in the evening, notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, was brilliantly illuminated; there was scarcely a house throughout the borough which did not exhibit some mark and token of the affection and loyalty of its occupants towards our beloved Sovereign.

Mrs. Perkins, the female who has received the appointment of wet-nurse to the infant Prince, and who was confined of a fine boy at the residence of Lady Barrington, at the Wardrobe-tower, in the upper ward, within the precincts of the Castle, on Friday se'nnight, was removed in the morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, to the royal residence, to be in attendance on the royal infant.

The following bulletin was issued on Wednesday morning:—

"Windsor Castle, Aug. 7, 1844, Nine, A.M.
"The Queen passed an excellent night. Her Majesty and the infant Prince are doing perfectly well." (Signed as before.)

The bulletin of Thursday is as follows:—

"Windsor Castle, Aug. 8, 1844, Nine, A.M.
"The Queen has slept perfectly well, and her Majesty and the infant Prince are going on quite favourably." (Signed as before.)

Yesterday's bulletin was as follows:—

"Windsor Castle, August 9, 1844, Eight, A.M.
"The Queen has had another good night. Her Majesty and the infant Prince are doing well." (Signed as before.)

PUBLIC REJOICINGS.

The news of the birth of a Prince was received in all parts of the metropolis with the liveliest satisfaction.

An official notification of the happy event was sent to the Lord Mayor, and immediately posted at the Mansion-house. A double royal salute (41 guns) was fired at the Tower. The Park guns also saluted, and similar demonstrations were made by private individuals along the banks of the river. The royal standard was hoisted on the churches of St. Martin's, St. Margaret's, Westminster; St. Mary, Lambeth; St. Mary Abbots', Kensington; Hammersmith, Greenwich, and many other churches in and around London.

A similar feeling was displayed upon the river. In the afternoon, the shipping presented a pleasing spectacle, and the fineness of the weather added to the beauty of the scene. Scarcely a vessel in the Pool, St. Katharine's, London, West India, and East India docks that was not decorated.

At Deptford and Woolwich dockyards the union-jack was hoisted at an early hour, and the numerous Government steamers and men-of-war lying off these depôts were gaily dressed out with their flags, and formed a sight of no ordinary occurrence on the Thames. At the latter place, the Royal Artillery fired a royal salute on the occasion.

Immediately on the news reaching Gravesend, it was promptly communicated to the commander of the Russian frigate, Aurora, lying off the Terrace Pier, and shortly afterwards a royal salute was fired from that splendid vessel, the fine brass band of the ship playing at the same time the national anthem.

At Chatham the troops were instantly mustered, and a double salute was fired from the lines, and a similar honour was done by her Majesty's ship Ocean, the guard-ship at Sheerness, the numerous vessels moored in the river Medway displaying their colours.

A Privy Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, when it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Prince be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday (to-morrow), or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same. The prayer is as follows:—

O Merciful Lord and heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto Thee our hearty thanks for Thy great goodness vouchsafed to Thy people, in delivering Thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen from the perils of childbirth, and giving her the blessing of a son. Continue, we beseech thee, Thy fatherly care over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant Prince from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul; and endue him, as he advances in years, with true wisdom and every Christian virtue. Regard with Thine especial favour our Queen and her Royal Consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness, and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory. Implant in the hearts of Thy people a deep sense of Thy manifold services, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, by brotherly love one towards another, and by constant obedience to Thy commandment; so that, passing through this life in Thy faith and fear, we may in the life to come be received into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of Thy Blessed Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Privy Council also ordered that every minister and preacher, as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland as those of the Episcopal Communion, protected and allowed by an act passed in the tenth year of her Majesty Queen Anne, chapter 7, entitled "An act to prevent the disturbing of the Episcopal Communion in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, in the exercise of their religious worship, and in the use of the Liturgy of the Church of England; and for repealing the act, passed in the Parliament of Scotland, entitled 'An act against irregular Baptisms and Marriages,'" should, at some time during the exercise of divine service in their respective churches, congregations, or assemblies, put up their prayers and thanksgiving to Almighty God for her Majesty's safe delivery of a Prince.

Some misapprehension seems to prevail as to the title of the young Prince. He has already been designated "Duke of York," probably from the circumstance that the second son of King George III. was invested with that title. A morning contemporary, however, says that the Prince may hereafter be created Duke of Kent—that having been the title of her Majesty's father, whose demise without heirs male left it unappropriated.

It is by no means an uninteresting incident, that the news of this important circumstance was published by the *Times* at half-past eight o'clock, just forty minutes after it took place at Windsor. Our contemporary states that it was indebted to the extraordinary power of the electro-magnetic telegraph for the rapid communication of this important announcement.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last her Majesty and Prince Albert promenade for some time on the terrace of the Castle. The royal family were taken out for airings.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk this morning in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness took an airing in the afternoon in a pony phaeton. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay performed divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked this morning in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness also took an airing in a pony phaeton. The royal children were driven out in an open carriage in the morning. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major-General Wemyss, rode out on horseback. The unfavourable state of the weather, during the whole of the afternoon, prevented her Majesty and Prince Albert taking their accustomed airing. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen and Prince Albert at the Castle in the evening.

TUESDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback in the afternoon; and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken their usual walks and rides in the course of the day.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager sent from her residence, Bushy Park, this morning, to make inquiry after the health of the Queen. There were, also, numerous other inquiries. Prince Albert rode out in the afternoon, and the royal children were taken the usual drives and walks.

THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent).—We rejoice to state that her Majesty and the royal infant are proceeding most favourably. The Queen, last night, enjoyed several hours of refreshing sleep, and up to this hour (nine o'clock) continues remarkably well. Prince Albert took walking exercise this morning in the Home Park, visiting the royal aviary and apiary, and returned to the Castle to luncheon. His Royal Highness rode out this afternoon on horseback, attended by Major-General Wemyss. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this afternoon. The Lady Charlotte Dundas was in attendance upon the royal duchess. The infant royal family were taken out for their usual airings this morning, in the Home Park; and this afternoon they were driven out for a carriage airing through the Long-walk towards Virginia Water, returning to the Castle at six o'clock. The Dowager Lady Lytton was in attendance upon the Princess Royal. A vast number of the nobility and gentry, not only in the neighbourhood, but several residing in London, left their names in the visitors' book at the Castle during the day.

THE KING OF SAXONY.—On Friday week the King of Saxony went to Edinburgh, where his Majesty was received with every possible respect. The Parliament-house at the bottom of the Castle-hill was visited, the Lord Provost of the city, the Lord Advocate, and other authorities being in waiting to offer their official attendance in conducting the illustrious stranger over the several departments of that public building. Proceeding by the North Bridge, and by Waterloo-place, his Majesty repaired to the Calton-hill, and, having ascended to the tower at the top, remained for a short period beholding the extensive view commanded from that eminence. The ancient Palace of Holyrood was the next object in the royal itinerary, his Majesty taking an entire inspection of the state apartments of that regal residence, in which are an indifferent collection of the Scottish sovereigns. The royal party having concluded their visit forthwith repaired to Arthur's Seat. His Majesty and attendants went by the pathway to the top of the mountain, and seemed particularly pleased in viewing the vast range of diversified scenery for miles around. His Majesty and party then left on their return to Dalnaboy Castle, the distinguished circle having the pleasure of meeting the illustrious guest of the noble Earl of Morton at dinner.—On Sunday last his Majesty embarked at Granton Pier on board the Lightning steamer for Hamburg, on his return to his own dominions.

PRESENTS TO THE QUEEN FROM LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The Sèvres, Gobelins, and Beauvais royal manufactures, and several private artists and manufacturers, have received large and splendid orders from the French civil list, destined, it is believed, for presents from the King of the French during his visit to England.

STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT.—A marble statue of Prince Albert, executed by the celebrated sculptor Wolff, has arrived from Leghorn, and has been forwarded to Windsor Castle.

MORE ROYAL VISITS.—It is stated that the Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia are about to come to England, on an invitation from Queen Victoria.

ALLIANCES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., brother of the Marquis of Abercorn, to Miss Proby, daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Granville Leveson Proby, presumptive heir to Lord Cragford, took place, on Wednesday, at Lambeth. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony. The attendance of family connections was numerous. Lady Harriet Hamilton, sister of Lord Hamilton, was one of the bridesmaids. After the ceremony the noble lord and his fair bride proceeded to Belgrave-square, where a splendid entertainment was given to a large and distinguished party. The bride and bridegroom afterwards left town for the Priory, Stanmore, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, there to spend the honeymoon. The contemplated marriage between the Earl of Mulgrave, only son of the Marquis of Normanby, and Miss Russell, niece of the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, is to take place on the 17th instant, at Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby. Mr. Charles W. Beauchamp, eldest son of the Rev. Lord Frederick Beauchamp, will be united, early in the ensuing week, to the accomplished daughter of a gentleman of large fortune, in Sussex.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

SUSPENSION OF A CLERGYMAN.—A proceeding was recently instituted under the Church Discipline Act, against the Rev. James Frederick Todd, M.A., Vicar of Liskeard. Some time since, the brother of Mr. Benjamin Hart, an inhabitant of that parish, died, and the burial service was performed by the Rev. Defendant. One part of the service was omitted, namely, the words "as our hope in this our brother doth." The Bishop of Exeter in stating his judgment upon these proceedings, gave his opinion that the words were omitted because the minister did not choose to give expression to the pious and charitable hope of the Church, that the deceased Christian brother reath in our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the resurrection and the life, and in whom, unless he reath so as to be found in him at the last day, he hath perished everlastingly. The Right Rev. Prelate after some appropriate remarks upon the offence, pronounced his judgment that the Rev. James Frederick Todd be suspended for the space of fourteen days, to be computed from the time of publishing the suspension in the parish church of Liskeard, from all discharge of his clerical functions, and execution of the duties thereof.

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 3.—King's College: James A. Yonge, Scholar, has just been elected a Fellow; Bernard Drake and Thomas Brockland have just been admitted Scholars of this society. Emmanuel College: The Rev. Joseph Grant, B.A., has been appointed to the mastership of the Endowed Free Grammar School, at Haworth, Yorkshire. Pembroke College: The Rev. Thomas Hirst, M.A., has been presented to the head mastership of the Free Grammar School, Bekewell, Yorkshire.

The Rev. Henry Ives Bailey, incumbent of Drighlington, near Leeds, has

been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln (to the vicarage of North Leverton, Nottinghamshire, on the presentation of the Lord Bishop of Ripon).

The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. David have ordered the pews that are in the nave of the Cathedral to be removed, and the whole of it to be thrown open. Benches of oak will be substituted.

The Rev. William Hutton, vicar of Wharfedale, Lancashire, has been presented to the rectory of Beetham, vacant by the death of the Rev. Joseph Thexton; and the Rev. James Pollitt, formerly missionary in India, has been instituted to the vicarage of Lindale, near Carlisle.

OXFORD, Aug. 6.—Yesterday the election of three scholars from the Free School at Abingdon, to Pembroke College, took place, when Mr. E. Hall, son of the late Master of Pembroke, and Messrs. Goodenough and Swabey, were elected.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF O'CONNELL AND OTHERS.—We have reason to believe that the Judges will meet, upon their return from the several circuits, on Monday, the 26th inst., to consider of their judgment on the writ of error in this important case. The judgment will probably be delivered in the House of Lords on the following Wednesday or Thursday.

CHURCH RATES.—The polling in the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, for a church-rate, closed on Tuesday, when the numbers were equal, there being for the 8d. rate, 152; and for the 6d. rate, 152—on which the warden gave the casting vote for the 8d. rate.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The rate of mortality, notwithstanding the apparently favourable character of the weather, still continues considerably above the average. In the week ending on Saturday last, the number of deaths from all causes, within the Bills of Mortality, was no less than 1014, while the average of five summers gives only 900; and of five years, only 940, as the ordinary number of deaths per week.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE TO THE WEATHER.—On Thursday Mr. Mills held an inquest at the Swan, Chalk-road, on the body of William Lynford, aged 36. It appeared that the unfortunate deceased led a wild wandering life, and that having drunk too much he fell down on the carpet ground, behind All Saints' Church, Islington, on Tuesday night, and being unable to raise himself up, he was exposed to the torrents of rain that fell during the night. On the following morning he was found completely drenched, and dead on the spot where he first fell. Verdict, "Found dead."

FIRE IN THE BOROUGH.—On Monday a fire burst forth from the extensive premises tenanted by Messrs. Staff and Co., marquee, tent, and flag-manufacturers, situate at Lawson-street, Great Dover-road. Before any assistance could be obtained, the fire extended to some immense piles of marquee covers, one of which was sufficiently capacious to cover 4000 persons. It contained upwards of 12,000 yards of the best canvass. Besides these there were several thousand yards of manufactured tarpauling, sacking, rick cloth, and other stock in trade. The shed in which they were stored was 140 feet long by 18 feet broad, and the height was eight feet. Upwards of half this warehouse, with the valuable contents, is destroyed. There was also damage done to several of the adjoining houses. Messrs. Staff and Co.'s loss is very considerable. Unfortunately they are uninsured.

RECOVERY FROM APPARENT DEATH.—The following singular case of apparent death and extraordinary recovery occurred at Deacon's Hotel, Walbrook, on Monday evening. The waiter, whose name is Boston, while pursuing his usual duties, was observed to stagger, and utter an exclamation of pain, and would have fallen had not a gentleman sitting near caught him. He appeared perfectly insensible, and was no sooner conveyed to bed than to all appearances he immediately expired. The house was in consequence closed, and remained so till twelve o'clock on Tuesday. Mr. Deacon, the proprietor, who was out of town, had arrived about the above time, and went into the room where the body lay, when he perceived a slight movement of the head—on further examination, he perceived that the heart was beating, though very slightly. Dr. Lucking of Walbrook was instantly called in, and applied restoratives, and in a short time the young man so far recovered as to be able to resume his usual avocations.

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.—On Tuesday Mr. Mills held an inquest at the King's Arms, Bethnal-green-road, on the body of John Holland, aged thirty-five, an engineer, living in the neighbourhood. A niece of deceased, a little girl, aged fourteen, proved finding him dead with his throat cut on Saturday evening, in his workshop. The landlord of deceased proved instances of insanity on his part about twelve months ago, and another witness said that, after an excess of intoxication, he was decidedly mad, and in that state, seven months ago, he jumped out of a boat into the Thames off Chelsea. Verdict, "Insanity."

COUNTRY NEWS.

FUNERAL OF DR. DALTON.—Dr. Dalton's funeral at Manchester is to take place on Monday next. The literary and scientific associations and societies of the town have already intimated the intention of their respective councils or directories to attend the funeral. The Manchester Medical Society has determined to attend in a body, and the professors, lecturers, and other officers of the Manchester Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, also propose to join the procession in a body. It is also probable that the mayor and corporation of Manchester will attend in a body.

EXTENSIVE FIRE NEAR GRAVESEND.—On Wednesday morning early a fire of a most alarming kind broke out at the village of Lower Shorne, near Chalk, a few miles from Gravesend, which terminated in the all but destruction of what formed that secluded village. It is situated in a vale, about a mile and a half from old Chalk church, and lies about mid-way between the Chatham road and the Thames. The fire originated in the house of a labouring family named White. This, with six others, formed a row on the left hand side of the lower road, and immediately behind them stood a farm, the whole being the property of Mr. Thomas Solomons, the tenants being employed on his estate, the largest in that part of Kent. A vast number of persons came to their assistance, and every effort was resorted to in order to prevent the flames extending. Three poor fellows were extricated sadly burnt, and it was much feared that one or more fell a sacrifice. The flames reached another of Mr. Solomons' homesteads, called the Queen's Farm, the premises of which were of great extent. This and another farm, called the King's Farm, with much valuable property was destroyed. A later account states that one of the poor fellows who attempted to save part of the property has since died from the injuries he received. His name is James Miller.

EXECUTION AT LINCOLN.—On Friday week, at twelve o'clock, the unfortunate woman, Eliza Joyce, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, on the new drop, for the wilful murder of her two children, Eliza and Ann Joyce, at Boston, Lincolnshire, by administering to them laudanum. It being market-day, upwards of 5000 spectators were present. We recently gave the particulars of the trial among the assize intelligence.

THE BIRMINGHAM BANK ROBBERY.—Warner, the clerk in the establishment of the Birmingham Town and District Banking Company, charged with stealing £4210, has been again brought before the magistrates of that town, and fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing Warwick assizes.

COMMITTEE OF RICHARD DADD, THE PARRICIDE.—On Monday morning this unhappy man was brought up on remand before a bench of magistrates at Rochester, charged with the wilful murder of his father on the 28th of August, 1843, in Cobham-park. The evidence having been gone over, the particulars of which have been often published, the prisoner was asked if he had any questions to put, and with a shake of the head, he said no. The magistrates retired for a short time, and on their return the reverend chairman inquired of the prisoner if he had anything to say why he should not be committed for the offence with which he stands charged? Prisoner: Oh no, of course not. The prisoner was then committed. Mr. Brown, a solicitor, who attended on behalf of the family of this unfortunate young man, made an application to the magistrates under the 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 24, "that if two justices of the peace, and two surgeons, make a report of the insanity of the prisoner to the Secretary of State, he can, upon the receipt of it, order the prisoner to be confined in some lunatic asylum." The magistrates intimated that such a course will be taken.

SERIOUS FIRE AT EXETER.—On Friday week a fire broke out at Exeter, which in a brief space of time consumed, besides partially destroying other buildings, nearly twenty houses. The premises consisted of buildings intended to have been fire-proof, and formed the stores and melting rooms of Mr. N. Fuskett, situate in the centre of the densely-populated district known as St. Mary Arches-street. The loss is estimated at about £10,000, which will partially be made good by insurances.

DREADFUL CASE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The *Birmingham Gazette* gives an account of an occurrence at Erdington, which appears to have created considerable excitement there. A man named John Weaver attempted last week to murder his daughter, Charlotte Weaver, aged 22, and then committed suicide. It appears that in the morning Weaver went to his daughter's lodging, and said he had procured her a situation in the family of the Rev. Mr. Roe, at Erdington. She prepared breakfast, of which they partook, and then having dressed herself, and tied up a few articles of wearing apparel, she left the house with her father, and proceeded along the lanes leading from Tipton to Erdington. After walking for some time, he asked her if she was in the habit of praying to God for food, and a good bed, and the means of living? She replied that she was; at which he seemed pleased, and commended her for doing so. Having arrived at a lonely spot, Weaver loitered behind his daughter, and suddenly rushing towards her, struck her a violent blow on the side of the head with a stick which he had in his hand. The poor girl staggered, but, although dragged her across the lane, dashed her on the ground, threw himself upon her body, and cut her throat in two places, saying, as well as the girl can recollect, "I must do it, I must do it." Having, as he thought, accomplished his object,

he left her, and she contrived with the greatest difficulty to reach an adjoining house, where she received immediate medical assistance. Weaver was found sitting quietly in Slade-lane. Throughout the day Weaver appeared quite composed, frequently repeating prayers, and assigning as his reason for attempting to murder his daughter that he should be hanged, and both then would be out of misery; this incoherent statement, however, was negatived by the fact of a bank-note for £20, another for £5, and several sovereigns being found concealed in various parts of his apparel. Nothing occurred during the evening to attract the attention of the person who had Weaver in charge; but on the following morning, on opening the room door, it was discovered that he had strangled himself by means of some pieces of cord which he had on his person, and which he had tied tightly round his neck. The poor girl, Charlotte Weaver, is considered out of danger.

DESTRUCTION OF BLAMPFAYNE HOUSE BY FIRE.—Letters have been received announcing the outbreak of a destructive fire at Cloyton, a few miles from Exeter, which totally burnt down one of the most antique structures in that part of the country, called Blampfayne House, the seat of Sir Edward Marwood Elton, but which was tenanted at the time of its loss by a gentleman named Parry. Its ancient build and picturesque situation formed a very great attraction in the county, having been erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Thomas Marwood, Esq., one of Sir Edward's ancestors. The fire broke out on Wednesday week; and within an hour after its discovery, the building, with all its ancient relics, was reduced to ruins. The loss is very considerable, and it is understood that the house was not insured.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—There was a man killed near the Yate station on the Bristol and Gloucester Railway on Saturday. The accounts vary, but the most consistent story states, that on the above evening he was coming down by the Gloucester train, and either forgot or was too late to get out at Chalfield; he called to the engineer to stop, but his request being unheard he got out of the carriage, either to induce him to stop or to jump off, when his foot slipped and he fell on the rail, and the wheels severed his head from his body instantly.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Monday last, before Mr. Seymour, at the railway station, Rugby, on view of the body of Lucy Grant, Richard Stone, a porter in the employ of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, was attending the nine p.m. down train on Saturday evening; he saw deceased get out of a second-class carriage and proceed on her road to the Midland Counties' line, by a train on which she was going to Ullesthorpe station; after walking a short distance she returned to the carriage she had left, placed one foot on the step and the other on the footboard, saying that she was looking for a bird and cage she had left behind. From further evidence it appeared that the train was in motion, and before alarm could be given, four of the carriages passed over her, lacerating her limbs in a dreadful manner. She was perfectly sensible to the last; and a short time before her decease she exclaimed, "Oh! my poor bird; if it had not been for you this would not have happened." Deceased was twenty-four years of age, and had been employed as housemaid in the family of Mr. William Corbet Smith, of Bitterwell-hall, Leicestershire, about fourteen months, and was on her way from London to the residence of Mr. Smith when the accident occurred. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death, with a deodand of 1s. on the engine, and expressed their opinion that no blame whatever was attached to the engine-driver, or any of the servants belonging to the company."

TWELVE MEN DROWNED IN THE SEVERN.—Accounts have been received from Worcester of a melancholy accident, which took place on the Severn on Monday. Messrs. Grissell and Peto have lately employed a number of men in improving the navigation of the River Severn, at Diglis, near Worcester. About six o'clock fifteen of the men, who were working on the side of the river opposite to the city, entered a small boat, for the purpose of rowing to the contrary side, and near to which a great portion of the works are going on. The boat was too heavily laden, the whole party were capsize, and three only were saved. The bodies were all recovered, and at an inquest held upon them, verdicts of "Accidental death" were returned with regard to all the deceased. The evidence proved that the real cause of the accident was a rope, by which a barge was moored to the bank. To cross the river the boat must necessarily pass under the rope, and on reaching it one of the men (Richard White) lifted up the rope. At the same moment the 15 men standing up in the boat stooped down to clear the rope, and this caused the boat immediately to capsize, precipitating the whole into the river.

POSTSCRIPT.

DINNER TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS BY THE CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY.—On Thursday evening a very splendid entertainment was given to Sir Robert Peel, and others of her Majesty's Ministers, by the Clothworkers' Company, at their Hall, which was fitted up for the occasion with surprising magnificence. The plate exhibited was considered to be of the value of £50,000. Mr. Sheriff Musgrove, the Master, was in the chair, and several Conservative members of Parliament were present. Her Majesty's health was given with even more than the accustomed enthusiasm; and the Master having subsequently proposed that of the Ministers, Sir Robert Peel returned thanks. The right honourable bart., in the course of his speech, said that Ministers had endeavoured to maintain peace without compromising the honour or sacrificing the interests of the country. (Cheers.) They had attempted to uphold the high character which the British army had achieved, and to repair the disasters in the Eastern Hemisphere. They had endeavoured to maintain tranquillity without having recourse to the harsh enforcement of existing laws, or requiring new enactments. (Loud applause.) The toast was received with tumults of applause. Lord Eliot, in acknowledging the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," said he was sure the time was not far distant when the people of Ireland would learn to value the motives and intentions of his right honourable friend. (Cheers.)

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday, at one o'clock, and was attended by all the Ministers.

The Courts of Aldermen and Common Council met yesterday, and adopted addresses of congratulation to her Majesty on the birth of the infant Prince.

Sir R. Peel leaves town in a few days for the seat of the Duke of Rutland, Belvoir Castle, to enjoy the sport of grouse shooting; and Sir James Graham leaves town to-day for his seat, Netherby-hall, Cumberland.

DUDLEY ELECTION.—RETURN OF THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE.—The polling commenced on Thursday, and the result was the return of Mr. Benbow, the Conservative candidate, by a large majority. The numbers at the close of the poll were—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| For Mr. Benbow | .. | .. | .. | .. | 388 |
| Mr. Rawson | .. | .. | .. | .. | 175 |
| Majority for Mr. Benbow | .. | .. | .. | .. | 213 |

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—Yesterday (Friday) the proprietors of the London and Birmingham Railway held their general meeting at the station in Euston-square. The meeting was most fully attended. George Carr Glyn, Esq., chairman of the company, took the chair. The report stated that the balance in hand, on the 31st December last, was £383,904 14s. 5d., and the cash received since that time, up to the 30th of June last, was £750,674 4s. 1d., making in the whole, £1,134,578 18s. 6d. The total expenditure for the six months last past was £729,352 14s., leaving a balance to be divided among the proprietors of £405,226 4s. 5d., on which a dividend of 5 per cent. was immediately declared, leaving £15,000 as a stock in hand. A valuable service of plate, and a purse of gold, realized by private subscription from the proprietors, was presented to Mr. Richard Creed, the secretary to the company.

We regret to announce that Ben Morgan, the celebrated Irish vocalist, expired on Sunday last at Kingston, Surrey, after a long and painful illness.

THE LAMENTABLE CATASTROPHE AT NOTTINGHAM.—The following particulars were received subsequently to the account given in another part of our paper. As soon as the drop fell, a party of ruffians just under the gallows immediately began to push down the street, hoping, in the confusion thereby excited, to secure some plunder. The crowd, already half suffocated, undesignedly lent their aid to the vagabonds, and by the time they had got halfway down High Pavement, the crush became terrific. Presently some unfortunate persons stumbled and fell, and were mercilessly trodden under foot, for none could help them. Opposite the Blue Coat School so many were down, that it afforded a sort of check to the rush, and Garner's-hill (a small avenue approached by a descent of seven steps) being opposite, the people were hurried headlong down the descent, and soon there was a heap of nearly a hundred persons lying one on another. This proved the most dreadful part of the affair, seven persons being taken up dead, and a number of others in a dying state. The number of persons killed was 12. Their names are as follow:—Eliza Smithurst, of Daybrook, aged 19; John Rednal, of Old Radford, aged 14; James Fisher, of Bulwell, aged 22; Hannah Smalley, of Carlton, aged 14; Thomas Easthope, aged 9, and Mary Easthope, aged 14 (brother and sister), of New Lenton; James Marshall, of Isabella-street, aged 14; Eliza Hannah Shuttleworth, of Albion-street, aged 12; Thomas Watson, of Kent-street, aged 14; Mary Stephenson, of Daybrook, aged 33 (widow, and mother of two children, and sister of Eliza Smithurst); Elizabeth Percival, of Convent-street, aged 13; Mary Bonnell, of Birchwood, aged 22. No less than 21 were seriously injured, and many others were more or less hurt. On Wednesday evening an inquest on the first eight of the sufferers was held at the police-station, before Mr. C. Swann, the county coroner. Evidence only was taken as to the identity of the bodies, and the inquiry was adjourned till Friday (yesterday). Another inquest on the other four was held at the Infirmary, and adjourned to the same time and place.

THE CONVICT DALMAS.—The convict Dalmás has been removed from the Millbank Penitentiary to the Insane Ward of Bethlem Hospital, there to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure as a lunatic. The reports of the medical gentlemen who have daily visited Dalmás since his incarceration in the Penitentiary, leave but little or any doubt of his insanity.

FOREIGN.

THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND MOROCCO.—Some further advices have been received from Paris, which give a much more favourable complexion to the dispute between France and Morocco. Some hope was beginning to prevail in Paris of a satisfactory termination of that affair. Marshal Bugeaud, it appears, was deceived by the advance of the son of the Emperor when he wrote to Prince de Joinville to attack Salee and Mogadore. His last despatches fully admit this error, and the marshal now sees the possibility of a speedy arrangement being come to.—[At the same time that we mention the feeling now said to be entertained in Paris, it is right to add, that no fact has transpired to allay the apprehensions naturally caused by preceding accounts.]

A letter from Hanover communicates the important fact of the secession of Brunswick from the Prussian Customs' Union. It is stated that Brunswick has taken this step because convinced that the present state of things must lead to its ruin, so long as Hanover and other states decline joining the Union.



Thou Minstrel! whose entrancing touch
Upon thy favourite instrument—the heart,—
Hath oft delighted us so much,
Congenial Art
Here builds a monument to Thee!
Although in ev'ry page
Of thy bewitching poetry
A monument to latest age
Rais'd by thyself we see!
Here are no void, sepulchral urns—
Thy semblance lives—it breathes—it BURNS!

"Burns is by far the greatest poet that ever sprung from the bosom of the people, and lived and died in an humble condition. Indeed, no country in the world but Scotland could have produced such a man; and he will be for ever regarded as the glorious representative of the genius of his country. He was born a poet, if ever man was; and to his native genius alone is owing the perpetuity of his fame; for he manifestly had never very deeply studied poetry as an art, nor reasoned much about its principles, nor looked abroad with the wild ken of intellect for objects and subjects on which to pour out his inspiration. Imbued with vivid perceptions, warm feelings, and strong passions, he sent his own existence into that of all things, animate and inanimate, around him; and not an occurrence in hamlet, village, or town, affecting in any way the happiness of mankind, but roused as keen a feeling in the heart of Burns, and as genial a sympathy, as if it had immediately concerned himself and his own individual welfare."—
PROFESSOR WILSON.

Oh! Scotia! thou must feel a pride
In owning Genius of the noblest power—
No Muse was ever made a bride
In hall or bow'r
Who had diviner thoughts to shed
On mortal lover's dreams,
Than she who was by Nature wed
By "banks and braes" and streams
To him who ev'ry thing hath said,
From "grave to gay" by witty turns,
Another Nation-Poet*—BURNS!

* Byron has styled Moore "the Poet of all Nations."

"The national poetry of Scotland, like her thistle, is the off-spring of the soil. From whatever source our poetry has sprung, it wears the character, and bears the image of the north. The learned and the ignorant have felt alike its tenderness and humour, dignity and ardour; and both have united in claiming, as its brightest ornament, the poetry of him, of whose life and works I am now about to write. The genius, the manners, and the fortunes of Burns have been discussed fully by critics of all classes. * * * Those who desire to feel him in his strength, must taste him in his Scottish spirit. In the language in which his mother sung and nursed him, he excelled: a dialect reckoned barbarous by scholars, grew classic and elevated by the tongue of Burns."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.



THE ROOM IN WHICH BURNS WAS BORN.

THE FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF THE MEMORY OF ROBERT BURNS; ON THE 6th AUGUST, AT AYR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The announcement that a festival was to be held in the pretty and picturesque town of Ayr, in honour of the memory of Robert Burns, and as a solemn and impressive record of "welcome" to his sons, on their return to their native soil, drew together a crowd of people, not only from all parts of Great Britain, but from several continental countries. Among the visitors to "the birth-place of Burns," were strangers from far distant lands, and it was easy to distinguish those who were emphatically "strangers" from those who participate in the glories of the immortal poet.

Early on Monday, the 5th, the streets of Ayr, and the roads leading from the town to the scene of the appointed festival, were literally lined by visitors. The day was fine; the steam-boat, from Liverpool, of the day before, had brought "a troop of voyagers," who took the earliest trains from Glasgow; the carriages from Edinburgh kept continually pouring in, their augmentations; and private and public



THE "MUCKLE STANE."—TAM O'SHANTER.

vehicles of all descriptions were arriving, with contributions to the assemblage throughout the day.

Among the earliest of the arrivals, were those of the poet's three sons: the eldest, Mr. Robert Burns; the second, Colonel Burns; and the third, Major Burns—the two latter having recently retired from long service in India, having been absent from Scotland for nearly a quarter of a century.

The visitor, on entering the town, by railway from Glasgow, arrived opposite the New Bridge of Ayr, having the "Auld Brig" to the left, distant from its rival about 100 yards. He was at once reminded of one of the most striking of all the compositions of the poet, written on the occasion of the building of the new bridge. Both the bridges were crossed by triumphal arches—the one being nearly similar to the other, except that "the new" was lopped by the arms of the town. Upon each was an inscription taken from the poem, where the rivals for fame and glory are described "in dialogue," as urging claims to pre-eminent distinction. The appended cut exhibits the triumphal arch over the new bridge, the inscriptions being as follow:—On the "New Brig,"

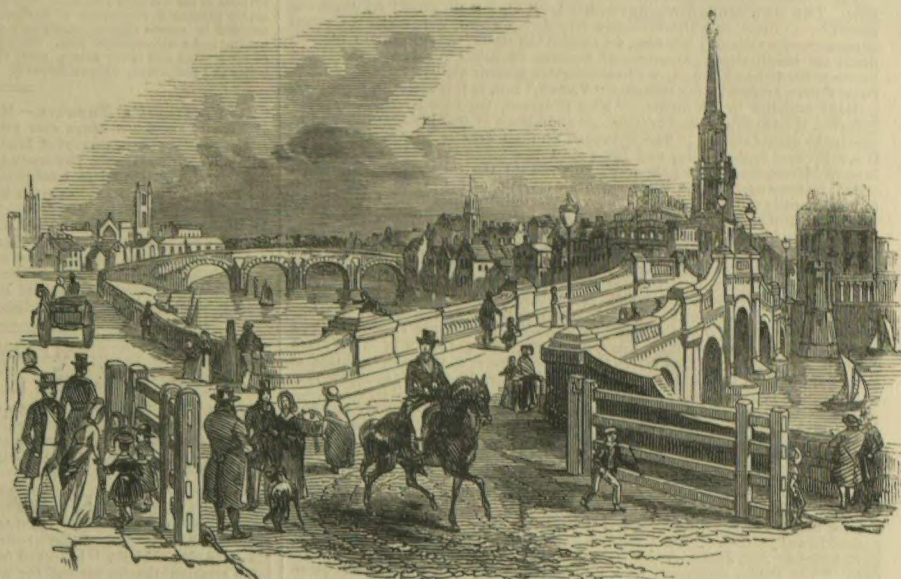
Will your poor, narrow foot-path of a street,
Where two wheel-barrows tremble when they meet—
Your ruin'd, formless bulk o' stane and lime,
Compare wi' bonnie Brigs o' modern time?



PROFESSOR WILSON, VICE-CHAIRMAN.

On the "Auld Brig,"

Conceited gowk! puff'd up wi' windy pride!—
This mony a year I've stood the flood and tide;
And tho' wi' crazy cild I'm sair forairn,
I'll be a Brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn!



VIEW OF AYR.—THE BIRTH-PLACE OF BURNS

Passing through the town, of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter, another triumphal arch was reached. It was placed near the public-house in which the poet used often to meet his friends; and was appropriately topped by a painted representation of Tam O'Shanter and the Souter,

O'er a' the ill o' life victorious.

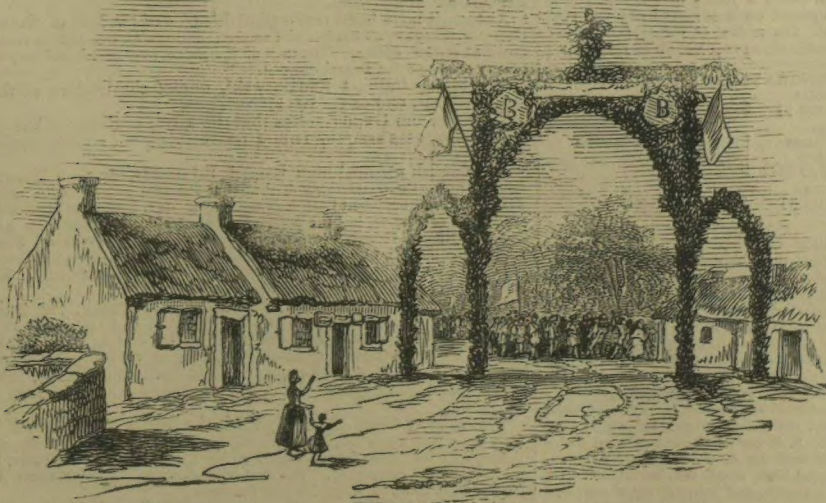
Along a road which leads through scenery of graceful and richly-cultivated beauty, the visitor passed towards the point of greatest attraction—the Birthplace of the Poet!—every house, and path and field, having some association with his memory.



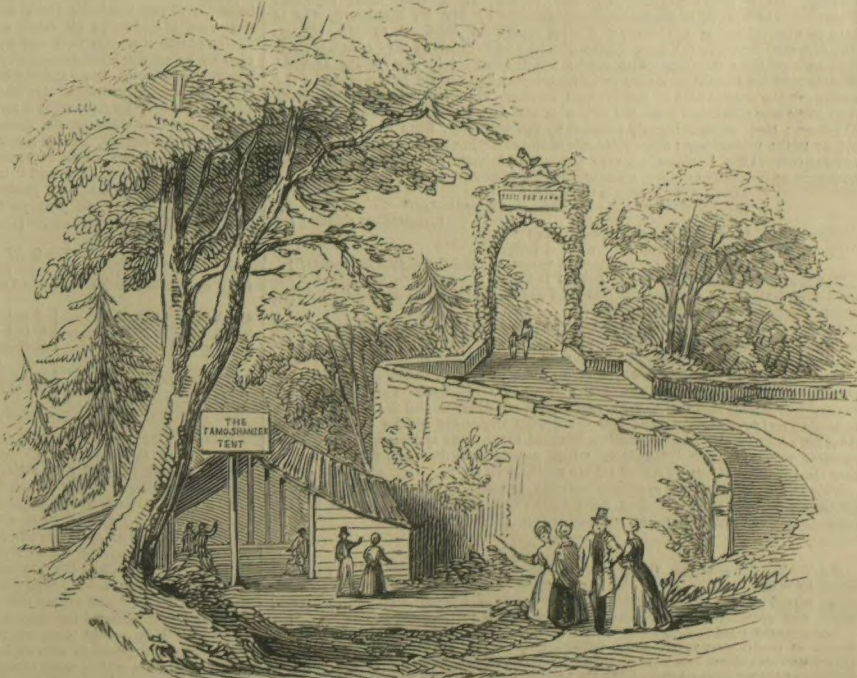
ARCH ON THE OLD BRIG OF DOON.

Our present business is more with the facts than the poetry of the land of Burns. It is impossible, however, to pass it with a mere word of reference to a place that has been one of pilgrimage for more than half a century, and will so continue for generations yet unborn. The "auld clay biggin," in which the poet first drew breath, is still a cottage, thatched and formed of clay; but its existing uses are those of a wayside public-house, kept by the daughter of "auld John Goudie," who, for upwards of forty years, refreshed the passing traveller, and acted as the loquacious cicerone to adjacent wonders, the names of which have become imperishable as illustrations of the poet's early life. The small and low-roofed chamber in which he was born has undergone comparatively little change; the recess in which he was introduced into the world still occupies a corner of it; and it

(Continued on page 92.)



ARCH NEAR BURNS'S COTTAGE.



ARCH ON THE NEW BRIG OF DOON

THE MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

Imperial August is by no means the harvest month of the field of letters; but as regards its fruitfulness in literature, it is rather the weed-month of the year. "Contributors," at this season, betake themselves to "fresh fields and pastures new," and leave "the Magazine" to be gotten out as best it can be; so that Editors too often leave their arrangements to be perfected by occasional recourse to "the rejected."

The Magazines for the present month partake of this seasonable unproductiveness. THE MONTHLY opens with "Le Respire Souriquois," an historical sketch, by a Mouse, in which are some very feeble attempts to make the genus *Mus* matter for ridicule; whereas, we suspect the size of the animal will best indicate the infinitesimal proportion of humour displayed in this article. "The Tower of the Caliph" is a paper of considerable graphic ability, describing Lansdown Tower, erected by the author of "Vathek," and, at this moment, we believe, a sealed museum to the public. "Nick Croxthead, the Law Evader," by Peter Priggins, is commenced, and promises an abundance of that sly quiet humour in which the author excels. "The Robertsons on their Travels," by Mrs. Trollope, is a well-timed continuation, and has a good sequel in the Table d'Hôte, "La Maison Maternelle." The next paper does not aid the variety of the number, which, by the way, contains some agreeable reviews of books, and a somewhat stringent notice of "The Art Exhibition in Westminster-hall."

BLACKWOOD opens with a spirited paper on the recent "horrible tragedy" in Afghanistan, in which the causes and consequences of the war are fearlessly investigated. "Etched Thoughts, by the Etching Club," is a sparkling paper of criticism, with a charming peroration on the art. "A Love-chase—in prose" is a well-sustained tale. It is followed by a paper of great research, detailing, historically, the canal which connected the Nile and the Red Sea in ancient times; the restoration of which is now agitated in connection with the Indian trade. "The Dwarf's Well" is a tradition of Upper Lusatia; "The Stolen Child" is a well-written American story; and a Review of Mr. Twiss's "Life of Lord Eldon," which closes the number, presents that clever fusion of extract and review, which, to our thinking, is the perfection of our contemporary criticism. Blackwood must, altogether be considered a good number.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE numbers in its contribution roll Mr. R. Browning and Mr. James. The editor's novel of "Our Family" proceeds. "Catechism Jack," whose "intellect are shook up into a muddle," and whose head is too full of the Catechism to hold anything else, is a very droll portrait; as is "My Father," who "had in his nature so much of the milk of human kindness, and in the milk such a sweet buttery principle, that stirring his temper the wrong way seemed merely to oil it." This is worth a large batch of word-wit. The second paper is a very graphic account of the Grand Festival at Basle, on the 30th of June last, already noticed in our journal. "The Unknown Singer" is a nice piece of mystification in Rhineland. Mr. James's contribution is "The Slow Man," a pretty *nouvellette*. "The Polka, considered as a Revolutionary Movement," is a lively piece of banter; but the author has forgotten to name the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS as the "ring-leader" in England.

FRASER opens with a paper of first-rate classic interest—"The Lectures of Professor Keble, considered with a particular reference to some of the Latin Poets;" this is a very charming dissertation on rural poetry, more especially the works of Lucretius and Virgil, "both copyists of nature, yet differing in the most essential features; both delineating the same countenance, yet representing it with varied expression—one in light, one in shadow." Again: "Men retire to contemplate Nature with two different motives—one of investigating her secrets, one of enjoying her beauties. This variety Keble discovers between Lucretius and Virgil." The paper teems with elegant criticism and picturesque illustration: here is a specimen:—"Of the landscapes of Virgil we might find reflections in the transparent skies, and motionless leaves, and sunny turf, and glittering waters of Claude; but if we desired the sombre gloom, the remote perspective, the oracular branches of Lucretius, we should seek them in the solemn pictures of Poussin. Those dark trees, stretching away into a green immensity of shade, awe the spectator with a mysterious twilight in which it seems that some tremendous catastrophe may be working out. We would mention Abraham journeying to sacrifice his son (in the National Gallery) as embodying the true spirit of a Lucretian landscape, excelling it only in the sacred terror and wonderfulness of the associations which it awakens."

This paper is succeeded by a delightful article on Madame de Sevigné, and the edition of her celebrated "Letters," by Madame de Tasty, published last year. It is strange that, although there are, at least, thirty portraits of Madame de Sevigné, they are all bad, or false, with one solitary exception—that reduced and engraved by Edelinck, after a painting in pastel. The next paper, on "The Transfiguration," and "The Raising of Lazarus," abounds with artistical criticism: the following anecdote of one of these celebrated pictures is interesting:—

"How, under the influence of its olden depression, 'The Raising of Lazarus,' was undervalued when brought over to this country in the Orleans collection, can now be in some degree estimated. It was then rejected by the three noble collectors, the Duke of Bridgewater, the Marquis of Stafford, and Lord Carlisle, into whose hands the collection fell, and was by them sent, with the other refuse, to public sale. Mr. Angerstein became its possessor, for the sum of £3,500. That subsequently something like £10,000 was offered for it by Napoleon is pretty certain, and Waagen records in his volumes that, 'in the sequel, Mr. Beckford, the possessor of Fonthill Abbey, offered £20,000 sterling for it, probably the largest sum that was ever proposed for a picture. Mr. Angerstein, however, insisted that it should be guineas, or five per cent. more; upon which the negotiation failed.' That it is now, after the results of its public exhibition in the National Gallery, by the general opinion of artists and lovers of art, adjudged the honour and foremost place amongst the first-class pictures of Europe, there can be no doubt."

We have only space for the subjects of the remaining papers—"A Scene from the Wars of Napoleon," "A Legend of Florence," "The Luck of Barry Lyndon," "Incendiarism," and "The Life of Lord Chancellor Eldon," which book, by the way, has been a god-send for the dog-days. Altogether, Fraser is a lively, attractive number, in which there is not an unreadable column.

BENTLEY is a number of average merit. "The Scatteredgood" paper is, however, peculiarly noticeable for its life-like picture of the duties of a governess in a "genteel family," whose position is thus cleverly illustrated by the author:—"Society has the same links in its scale as the animal creation; and a governess in such a family as the constable's was evidently considered the connecting link between the family and the domestics; but, like anomalous classes generally, either in zoology, social life, or politics, looked at shyly by both the species, with which they held any attributes in common."

There is a very racy picture of the vivacious Joe Jollit's "larks," on board a Gravesend steamer, followed by a droll picture of a house literally turned topsy-turvy. Among the other contributions are a piece of continental romance—"Martin Gorrie," by Dudley Costello; "A Tale of the Wars of Marlborough," a bundle of horrors by the gaol chaplain; a few pages of "Notes in Greece, Turkey, and on the Danube; and a very amusing paper—"Steam-boat Society," by Catherine Sinclair, a capital infusion of fact and fun, such as one rarely meets with—in print. Mr. Murray's Physiology treats somewhat martyrly "the Upper House," and Cockney Sportsmen and Cricketers.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

On Monday evening a smart burlesque upon the very dramatic tale of "Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Lamp," was produced at this theatre with what may be justly termed triumphant success. It was the second Hotspur in the field, a travesty of the story having lately been brought out at the Princess Theatre; but this circumstance appears to have whetted the pericaries of the Lyceum con-cooters; for, in no instance have they copied their predecessors, although both parties had the same incidents to dish up.

At the Lyceum, Mrs. Keeley enacts *Aladdin* to the life; to her clever spouse is entrusted *Abanazar*, who opens the piece in a magician's study, fitted up *à la Dübler*; but he has few opportunities for the display of his skill in the grotesque until the second act; in the first, however, his solemnity was very ludicrous. *Kasrac*, his "dumb nigger," by Mr. Collier, is a very droll adjunct; *Tonglack*, the *Cham*, is magnificently enacted by Mr. F. Matthews, who is sure to give effect to burlesque; *Kasim Azack* is confided to Mr. Wigan, who is a very amusing "Young China;" and the Princess is very successful in the hands of Miss Woolgar. The fairies are Camphire (of the lamp), and Al Widdicombe (of the ring), the latter being cleverly introduced in the scene of the cavern, or the double arch of the Thames Tunnel. The piece is literally crammed with jokes and pleasanties on the follies of the day, and these without a spice of ill nature: they were uniformly relished by the audience, from the twopenny colony to the private box; and so densely crowded a "house" we rarely remember to have seen at the Lyceum. A very palpable hit was made on the second performance on Tuesday evening, when the *Cham* introduced:—

Then let our heralds to the people say
These gladsome words—"We've a new Prince to-day."
(Tremendous cheering.)

"Twill travel in a second and a half
By means of our Great Western Telegraph."
(Renewed uproar, &c., and "God save the Queen.")

The music throughout is very pleasing, the most popular airs are cleverly parodied, and there is a grotesque *Pas de Poisonation* (*Pas de Fascination*) which makes the house ring with applause.

The piece has been got up at unparagoned expense. The scenery, properties, and costumes, are magnificent. The processions of female warriors in richly-gilt armour, and guards superbly habited, are very effective; and at the close of the first act the manner in which the warriors group around the Princess, &c., is truly picturesque and novel. In another scene, Al Widdicombe appears, driving twenty-four fairies in-hand in a car, and takes up *Aladdin* and *Kasrac*, all which is as classical as it is novel, and was deservedly applauded to the echo. Nor is *Aladdin*'s hastily-constructed abode a thing of mere paint and canvass, but, as the children say, "a real flying palace," which ascends and descends with a success that the inventor of the Aerial Machine might well envy.

This burlesque, with its beautiful scenery, popular music, clever acting, and sparkling libretto, will, doubtless, have a long run, which it really merits for the pains bestowed by all parties on its production.

HAYMARKET.

On Wednesday evening, the season at this theatre terminated. The performances were for the benefit of Mr. Webster, the indefatigable lessee, who, at the close of the "Taming of the Shrew," delivered the following farewell address; which was cordially applauded by a densely crowded audience:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In times, when it is supposed the drama is in the last stage of decline, it is with more than ordinary feelings of pride that I have to thank you for the patronage which enables me to close a most profitable season, extending to upwards of 400 nights, not having had occasion during the period to molest the performers of one night's salary, even for a rehearsal; and I should confidently predict, without the slightest interval, but for the necessary repairs and cleansing consequent upon the length of the season, unparalleled in the annals of legitimate theatres. The offer of a prize of £500, with

large contingent advantages, for a comedy illustrative of modern English manners, was made from no ostentatious display, but from a sincere wish to rouse up the dormant energies of writers—for I will not believe that dramatic talent is dead amongst us—and to endeavour to bring new blood into the vein of wit and humour, which was wont to make these walls to ring again with mirth and laughter. From the tried hands of dramatic authorship during the last three years, I could not obtain the shadow of a comedy either for love or money. The result has not been commensurate with my hopes; but still, while honoured with such liberal and constant supporters, I do not despair of yet producing something worthy of your encouragement and the high character of the British. The revivals of the works of past dramatists have met with distinguished approbation; and the highly successful production of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," unostentatious and unaided by scenic effects, gratifyingly prove the public mind is still warmly alive to fine writing and a well-wrought play. With feelings of the deepest gratitude, and on the part of my brother and sister actors, until the 30th of September next, I most respectfully, ladies and gentlemen, bid you farewell.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—If great popularity, talent of the supremest order, and the finest opera ever produced, be means to collect an overflowing audience, the announcement of Madame Persiani's benefit for Thursday will rank with any of the season. The opera selected is Mozart's "Don Giovanni," which concentrates all the opera celebrities, whilst the *Zerlina*, the sweetest of village maidens, which Persiani has made her own, is not the least brilliant gem, in the splendid variety of its beauties. There is to be a lyrical selection, in which Moriani will introduce several of his most finished arias. The ballet, with Cerito and Fanny Elssler, Perrot and St. Leon, will form a principal portion of the night's entertainment,—the last night but one of the season.

Mr. Ellis Roberts, the Welsh Harper, who lately gave a concert in the Music Hall, Store-street, was a pupil of Richard Roberts, who, although upwards of seventy years old, is still an excellent performer on the triple-stringed harp.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GRAPHIC GATHERINGS IN PLEASANT PLACES.—BRIGHTON.

Here we float in a trim-built barque, taking our survey of this sea-grown city of palaces of the modern era—our imagination teeming with a thousand fancies, as objects, landward and seaward, strike our senses. And are not these made more vigorously acute by that southern atmosphere, which is as elastic as the wave that bears us so buoyantly and gaily? Now do we imagine ourselves a resurrection of the fifth century, an embodiment of that Bishop Brighthelm, from whom this, our town, suppositively derives its name. Now do we conceive our primitive old eyes dotting upon the view before them: gazing over the magnificent sea-wall, perhaps the greatest ever built by men's hands; on the light fantastic pier of chain "in linked beauty long drawn out," a sort of Aladdin-lamp creation thrown among the waters; upon three miles of party-coloured pavilions, which stretch from Hove to Kemp-town; upon terraces redolent of green paint and musk plant; upon human beings walking as if racing with the Grim Tyrant; and upon vessels that indeed walk the waters like things of life, fire-ships of the fleets of peace and commerce. Thus do you look upon the town from the glorious sea, that spreads in beauty and in sheen before it—or on the fair water which beyond your gaze washes the shores of *la belle Normandie*.

Turning your footsteps inland, you are on the famous Steyne, whilom a waste defiled with vulgar implements of vulgar toils, and inodorous with "ancient fish-like smells," but now crowned with the noble bronze statue of George IV., a prince well fitted for rescuing it from unsavoury scents and plebeian purposes—being the cynosure of elegant fancies, and the finished gentleman from top to toe. On the left is the palace of his erection—the half Chinese half Oriental Pavilion. But why should this building be called the folly of an English monarch? The King of Saxony has his Japanese palace—the Emperors of Russia and Austria their palaces of all styles and no styles of architecture—and surely the Sovereign of Britain may have a Chinese roof over his or her head as well as a Chinese colony as part of their dominions. We have been frequently over this magnificent structure, and saw no cause for fault with its design or decoration. It was truly said of it, that if you took a pickaxe, and cut a slice out of the wall of any of its chambers, you would have a gem of art for your pains. Of it may be said, in the words of Virgil:—

India mittit ebur, molles sua thura Sabæi.

libi serviet ultima Thule

Teque tibi generum Tethys emat omnibus undis.

This marine palace consists of two complete and separate lines of chambers, stretching from south to north, reaching to the extent of three hundred feet. The first of these, and certainly not the least in our good love, is the kitchen—a place that would bring Apicius to life again, could he catch a glimpse of its appliances for the palate: then come the Chinese gallery, the principal Entrance-hall (for our advances are made by the southern entrance from Castle-square), the breakfast-room, the banquetting-room, the green drawing-room, the saloon, the yellow drawing-room, the music-room; and, passing into the lawn, you come to the stables, undoubtedly the most magnificent building of the sort in Europe. If the lieges were only lodged, on the average, one tenth as well as the royal horses are at Brighton, the world would again have reached a golden age. Issuing from the stable gates, you arrive at the northern gate-house, erected in 1832: it is of the same style of architecture as the palace, and forms a most characteristic approach to the royal abode. Such is the Pavilion and its appurtenances—the glory at once and the grief of Brighton. Her Majesty, it is known, is not partial to it; and after every effort to render it the fit retreat of a British sovereign, it is fast falling, there can be no doubt, from its high estate. In the reign of Elizabeth, Brighton stood where the extremity of the chain-pier now affords the visitor the means of being at sea with a decorous stomach. Shall it be in the reign of another Queen that it will go down as effectually as its predecessor?

The occasion which led to these remarks was that which led itself to the scene of them—the annual meeting on the broad fair downs which crown that special place of bricks and mortar—Kemp-town. On those heights the races are held—most goodly pleasure-trysts, where people meet to be happy; and it will be news to us when they meet for a more human or a more gracious purpose. When George the Fourth was Prince, the Brighton races were matters of account, and many of the best horses in England ran for their plates and stakes. It was a treat to hear—as we did on Wednesday—one of his old jockeys talking of the Prince of Wales's appearance in front of the old stand (which still totters to its fall)—in a phaeton and six, the driving seat whereof placed the charioteer on a level with its roof. Other causes besides the loss of the royal countenance, acted disadvantageously towards them. The Duke of Richmond took umbrage at something arising from their management, and until within the last few years they enjoyed but scanty patronage of moment. A little energy now might restore them to their ancient position. If the Bibury Club held its exhibitions there, instead of Stockbridge, both Brighton and the Bibury Olympians would be the better of the change. A few spirited produce stakes might with decent effort and consort of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood be got up, and would any leading personage put a shoulder to the wheel, a far better subscription would follow as a matter of course. With these hints, which we would fain see acted upon, proceed we to speak of a few of the incidents connected with the meeting of 1844.

Instead of three meagre days, it ought to have been condensed in two, of right racy flavour. Wednesday, the first day, gave us four events; two of them, however, spun out into heats—"a weak invention." For the first his Grace of Richmond walked over. The second—the Brighton Stakes—and the profitable of the three days, Balchin, the Croydon trainer, won with Moustache, a three year old handicapped at 5st. Young Lochinvar, belonging to Mr. Stelly, won the 300s. Sweepstakes, worth some 57 10s., and is claimed for £120. Now as he cost £200, or thereabouts, this seems a bad speculation. For the Town Plate we had Little Vivian at the post—a horse that has appeared under as many aliases as Robert Macaire—as a wind up probably to the career of his profession—the penultimate of which was the Bloodstone case, enacted the day before at the Guildford Assizes. Thursday came in with Rude Boreas for its chamberlain: indeed, it blew a hurricane during the whole week. Still the sunshine was bright, and the forenoon fresh and breezy—and with the first train down came a colony of cockneys all bent upon a holiday. For ourself, lighting a real Lopez at one P.M., we took our way for the hills, and found them already occupied by a dense multitude—a little Derby gathering in short. Lord Chesterfield's Fairy won the rich two-year-old Stakes, worth £550; the Cup, as they call the Queen's hundred, brought five to the post, Alice Hawthorn being backed at any odds that could be had, from 8 to 1 upwards. So off they went, and after running a mile, or thereabouts, Alice ran out, because Templeman, who rode, did not know the course, or for some other reason. The folks who won said it was all right; those who lost, vowed—we had nearly said swore—it was a robbery; we have no opinion, save that it might be as well if a jockey bore in mind, that when running to the left all posts are to be passed on their right hand, and vice versa. But, surely, all jockeys know this. The residue of the sport was good fun, but not very important. It was the best meeting ever known at Brighton.

BETTING AT MANCHESTER.—THURSDAY.

HORSE HANDICAP.

4 to 1 agst Franchise (t) 6 to 1 agst Pedometer (t) 12 to 1 agst Scallern (t)

ST. Leger.

3 to 1 agst The Curé (t) 7 to 1 agst Bay Mommus 12 to 1 agst The Princess

5 to 1 — Ithuriel (t) 10 to 1 — Red Deer 35 to 1 — Lightning

7 to 1 — Valerian (t) 10 to 1 — The Ugly Buck

HORWICH CUP.

5 to 2 agst Dog Billy (t) 5 to 2 agst Flagman (t) 5 to 1 agst Flamingo

AQUATICS.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—On Monday evening the sailing committee assembled at the club-house, Cockspur-street, to hear evidence respecting the alleged fouling of Lord Alfred Paget's Mystery yacht by the crew of Mr. A. Wilkinson's Phantom, in the match for Captain Cockedge's 100 guineas cup, on the 10th of July, when the committee came to the unanimous opinion, "That the rules of the club had been violated by the crew of the Phantom, who had thereby forfeited all claim to the prize, and that the Mystery was entitled thereto, and ought to have been declared the winner thereof."

COVES REGATTA.—On Tuesday last, the first sailing match of the R. Y. Squadron for the season, took place agreeably to announcement by three class cutters of 75 tons and under 105 tons, round the Isle of Wight, for a £50 cup, no time being allowed for tonnage. The R. Y. S. cutter, Corsair, owner, John Congreve, Esq., of 84 tons, signal red flag, and the R. Y. S. cutter, Ariadne, Capt. W. B. Ponsonby, also of 84 tons, signal blue, white, red, horizontal, were the only vessels which were entered for the match, and being of equal tonnage, caused a great deal of excitement. Much support was anticipated owing to the strong westerly breeze which prevailed throughout, and being for each of them in working down the back of the Wight what is termed a regular noser. At an

early hour both vessels took up their stations at moorings abreast the Castle. Everything being in readiness, at 11 o'clock the signal was given, and off they started, and proceeded to the eastward with a rattling breeze and flood tide. The Corsair passed the west buoy of the Sturbridge, off Ryde, two minutes ahead of her antagonist. It was evident throughout that the Corsair would, if no unforeseen accident took place, carry off the prize. After passing Dunnoe they had to contend against the wind and tide until they reached the Needles, when the wind became favourable, but the ebb tide which was then running became contrary. Shortly after six one of the yachts was seen from the hills rounding Sconce point, and in about 29 minutes the other was discerned. All anxiety was now at its height; the red flag was soon afterwards made out, and the Corsair from Egypt was discovered to be hulled down, while her antagonist, was slongways astern, half main-sail down. Eventually they arrived at the goal as follows—Corsair, 7h. 42m. 10s.; Ariadne, 8h. 17m. 10s.; the former winning by 35 minutes. There was a great concourse of fashionables assembled both at the starting and coming in of the vessels.

The second day's regatta is fixed for Tuesday next, when a cup of £50 is to be sailed for by schooners of 140 tons and above. The same course as the present one. On the following day a piece of plate of the same value will be contended for by vessels belonging to the Thames Yacht Club.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—The trial race amongst gentlemen amateurs, challengers for the silver sculls, took place on Tuesday, and was, notwithstanding the heavy rain, accompanied by several of the leading clubs. At about half-past five o'clock the four gentlemen who had entered, moved towards Westminster-bridge, accompanied by the Leander, the Neptune, the Guys, the St. George, the Queen, and other club boats, with an eight-oared boat manned by watermen, in which Mr. Lewis took his seat as umpire. The boats came in thus:—Mr. Bumpstead (Leander Club), 1; Mr. Noble (Cambridge Subscription-room), 2; Mr. Ronayne, 3; Mr. Kennedy (Amateur Scullers' Club), 4.

DEFTWOOD REGATTA.—This contest, on Monday, for a boat and other prizes, given by the inhabitants, was very numerously attended. R. Delamore was the successful competitor.

WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE REGATTA.—The seventeenth annual regatta, for a purse of sovereigns, given by the ladies and gentlemen of St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster, to be rowed for by men plying on the Middlesex side of the bridge, took place on Monday. The race was with six pairs of sculls, in three heats, the distance being to start from the Duke of Buccleuch's to Vauxhall-bridge; back round a boat moored off Montague House, and return to the bridge. G. Campbell was the winner, by four lengths.

WHITEHALL REGATTA.—The Whitehall regatta came off on Tuesday, between six scullers, in three heats, distance as in former years: won by H. Piner, three watermen of that name rowing for the second heat. In the deciding heat Piner came in the winner by about four lengths; E. Emerys second, and T. Jones third.

GREENWICH REGATTA.—The Greenwich regatta, under the patronage of the Princess Sophia Matilda, also came off on Tuesday. The first man received a boat value £25, the second £25, the third £25 10s., the fourth £2, and the other two minor sums. The contest was with six pairs of sculls, and extended the whole river frontage of the town. John Wigan was the winner.

THE MOORS.—Our accounts from the north speak highly of the sportsman's prospects for the 12th. An unusual number of gentlemen from the south have gone into Scotland, to be ready for opening the campaign.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Accounts from Florence state, that Joseph Napoleon, ex-King of Naples and of Spain, more recently known as Count de Surville, died in that city on the 28th ult., in the 76th year of his age. He was attended at his deathbed by his only surviving brothers, Louis, ex-King of Holland, and Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia. Prince Louis, whose son is a prisoner at Ham, is now the head of the Napoleon family.

Count Nesselrode, one of the few remaining diplomatists connected with the important events of 1813, 1814, and 1815, has arrived in England, it is said for the purpose of sea bathing at Brighton. The Count is accompanied by his son, Count Drintry Nesselrode, first Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

The steam-ship Acadia, which left Liverpool last week for Boston, had on board a magnificent white satin gown and train, three yards long, recently worn by Her Majesty the Queen, which is intended to be introduced into some public exhibition in America.

The Attorney General, Sir W. Follett, and family left London on Saturday last for Rotterdam, where he landed next day.

During the recent visit of the Emperor of Russia to this country, several of the Polish refugees in London and Paris petitioned his Majesty for permission to return to their native country. They received no reply to their petitions until the 31st ult., when 18 or 20 of the number now residing in London, received a notice to call at the office of the Russian Consulate. They attended accordingly, and were handed sealed letters from the Russian Ambassador, the purport of which was that they might return to Poland, but under certain conditions. The conditions are that they are first to proceed through Holland, and from thence direct to Kowno in Russia, there to undergo an examination for alleged state crimes, and unless any charge other than a mere participation in the insurrection is proved against them, they will at once be set at liberty. Many of the Poles, however, have not accepted the terms.

Several German journals give an account of an extraordinary phenomenon which took place a short time since in the lake near the convent of Lach. While the weather was perfectly serene, the waters of the lake rose in a few minutes, and overflowed the banks on all sides. They, after a short space again subsided, and retired to a point far lower than their original level, exposing several extensive abysses which had been hitherto unknown. A loud subterranean noise was at the same time heard; the trees on the banks were torn up by the roots, and large crevices formed in the banks. A sulphureous vapour arose, and a great number of fish were observed to float dead on the surface of the water. Many birds were also suffocated by the odour. The whole occurred in a very short space of time.

On Saturday last, her Majesty's Ministers had their annual White-bait dinner, at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states, on the authority of a letter from Papeete, that Captain Bruat, finding it necessary to bring building materials from the mountainous parts of the Island of Tahiti, has constructed a railroad for that purpose.

By the new convention between the British and Belgian Post-offices, the postage of letters between England and Belgium is reduced to 1s. for the whole distance, of which sum Belgium will take 5d. and England 7d. This is a reduction of more than half of the present rate. The pre-payment will be optional.

The next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, is to be held at York on the 26th of September, which is six weeks later than the time appointed for last year's meeting at Cork. York was the first city in which the association assembled, and the event of revisiting the scene of initiation is expected to be commemorated by a full attendance of men of science from all parts of the kingdom.

Some curious zoological and botanical specimens have arrived from Sierra Leone for the Earl of Derby. Among the animals are eight antelopes, four of which (one male and three females) are denominated water antelopes, a very rare and beautiful species, requiring great care in transporting them to a cold climate, as in most, if not all, previous attempts they have died on their passage. The birds include a large marabou, with many other valuable specimens; a fine racoon, a splendid brown eagle, a very rare bird named the sacred Ibis, a pair of beautiful Guinea hens, and several cages of blue doves, brown doves, and different species of the weaver, a bird so called from the peculiar mode of weaving its nest. The collection includes eight cases of rare plants, and several packages of stuffed birds and animals.

The increasing prosperity of the port of Liverpool may be judged of from the fact, that on Thursday week no less a sum than £60,000 was paid for duties at the Custom-house.

According to a late paper, the gin drunk in England and Wales annually amounts to nearly £20,000,000 sterling, a sum which would pay all the poor-rates three times over.

Sir George Hamilton, acting as the English Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of the Earl of Westmoreland, is negotiating with Baron Bulow a treaty, whereby the mutual piracy of literary works published in each kingdom will be prevented.

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's of the loss of the schooner Helen of Glasgow, on the bar at Tampico, and the Laurel fishing smack on the Conchde Rocks, Jersey. The men of the Helen were saved, but only six out of twenty on board the Laurel escaped.

The Polish Colonel Radziewski, one of the leaders of the insurrection of 1831, died on the 31st ult. at Mentz.

A letter from Genoa states that the King of Sardinia has given his approbation to the company formed for executing the railroad between Milan and that port.

An English medical man named Edmonds, was on Thursday arraigned before the Correctional Tribunal at Paris for practising his profession in France without sufficient license or authority. Mr. Edmonds pleaded ignorance of the law of France, but the president replied that he must have been made aware of it by a former prosecution against him. His counsel, however, defended him so well, and produced so many favourable certificates, that the Avocat du Roi recommended him to the consideration of the tribunal. He was, in consequence, subjected to a fine of only 30f.

On Tuesday morning at half-past eight o'clock, the train which started from London-bridge for Brighton consisted of no less than 43 carriages, containing 1600 persons, and was propelled by four engines. The majority of them were parties going to Brighton Races with the cheap excursion tickets.

In the case of the Marquis of Hertford and Suisse, the French Court have decided against the latter, who will consequently have to refund 800,000fr.

The railway from Altona to Kiel, the length of which will be about 31 leagues (122 miles English), and which, in traversing the Duchy of Holstein throughout its whole extent, would unite the Elbe and the Baltic, is already more than half completed. The part of the line comprised between Altona and Fohrde (7½ miles in length) is just finished.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar Eisenach, only daughter of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Netherlands, was safely delivered of a Prince on the night of the 31st of July.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

AUGUST.
With lingering kiss, the drowsy Lord of Light
Like Antony, when to the Egyptian Queen
He bade farewell, hangs on the cheek of Night
Within her chamber of the deep!—I ween,
He'll hasten thither too at evening hour,
Leaving grey Twilight as his deputy
To keep awake the eyes of every flower
That weeps the Day's decline as soon to see!
Or is't that Sol at this young Bacchus' birth,
Drinks of the juicy grape, and ebriate
Hurries to Tethys' wat'ry couch, from Earth
To hide himself?—he rises now so late,
With face a' flash'd, that e'en cold Dian's orb
Seems something of the red-grape to absorb!

REMINISCENCES OF PICCADILLY.

Pope went to school at Hyde Park Corner. "Here, says Ruffhead, "the attention paid to his conduct was so remiss, that he was suffered to frequent the play-house, in company with the greater boys." At the silk-bag shop, in Old Bond-street, on the 14th of March, 1786, died Laurence Sterne, broken-hearted, neglected, and in debt. His body, it is said, was sold by his landlady, to defray his lodgings, and was recognised on the dissecting table by one who had often enjoyed his extraordinary powers of conversation. Poor Sterne! he was buried among the nettles of Baywater burial-ground, where the place of his interment is marked by a wretched head-stone, inscribed with the more wretched rhymes of a tippling fraternity. Boswell had lodgings in this street; and here, on the 16th of October, 1769, he gave a dinner, described so imitatively by his own immortal friend. Johnson, Garrick, Goldsmith, and Reynolds were of the company; Goldy appearing, for the first time, in his bloom-coloured breeches and half dress suit of ratteen, lined with satin. "Well, let me tell you," said Goldsmith, "when my tailor brought home my bloom-coloured coat, he said, 'Sir, I have a favour to beg of you. When anybody asks you who made your clothes, he please to mention John Filby, at the Harrow in Water-lane.'"

LORD ROSSE'S MONSTER TELESCOPE.

Lord Rosse's immense telescope is now placed in its permanent position at Birr Castle, near Belfast. The tube is above fifty feet in length, and in diameter nearly eight feet. It is attached at its lower extremity—where the speculum, weighing four tons, is to be placed—by a massive universal joint, of beautiful workmanship, and weighing nearly three tons; and its counterpoise, about seven tons weight, is so skilfully contrived and adjusted, that it easily adapts itself to every alteration in its required elevation or depression of the instrument. The speculum is in the process of being ground, which, together with the subsequent polishing, will occupy, perhaps, a fortnight—so that, in about a month or six weeks the public anxiety will, probably, be gratified in learning the first results, upon which it is impossible to calculate, of an undertaking which, we may confidently expect, will redound no less to our national honour than it already does to the acknowledged talents and munificent liberality of the noble proprietor.

CAUTION TO THOSE ABOUT TO MARRY.

Some time since an advertisement appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*, setting forth that the advertiser was in want of a wife, and requesting that all communications should be addressed to the *Guardian* office, at Manchester. A gentleman of Wakefield, conceiving that the announcement emanated from some fortune-hunter, took upon himself to write to the specified address, pretending to be a lady of fortune, who had never been able to meet with a being of the male sex whom she could "promise to love, honour, and obey," availing that the man who would be able to tune her heart to love must be able to discourse eloquently on literature, science, &c. The bait took, and a few posts brought a letter, bearing the Liverpool post-mark, and addressed "Miss Sophia B., Post-office, Wakefield." The writer, after avowing sympathy in the matter of literary taste, indulging in some romantic flourishes, and mentioning beauty as indispensable in the lady, gives an inflated description of himself. A correspondence ensued, carried on by the assumed lady in an apparently *bona fide* spirit, and by the wife-hunter in a bombastic and braggadocio style. The result was that an interview was appointed to take place on Friday week, at Wakefield, and the gentleman promised to appear in his usual dress, a suit of sables; or, that he might bear a more distinguishing sign, he would wear a light vest, have either a rose in his breast, or a book in his hand, and be accompanied by an old friend in the shape of a stick. True to his appointment, the gentleman presented himself at the place of meeting, and paraded the churchyard for about twenty minutes, to the great amusement of a number of parties in the secret, who had posted themselves in the windows of the neighbouring shops and hotels. As the lady did not appear, he then, in accordance with the arrangement previously made, went to the Post office, found a letter excusing and accounting for her absence, and declaring that on the following morning she would meet him at all risks. Although the whole correspondence appeared on that morning in the *Wakefield Journal*, the wife-hunting dupe again kept the appointment, and after having been followed by a crowd who enjoyed the joke that had been played upon him, he found out the trick, much to his discomfiture. The gentleman is a resident of Liverpool.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.

A Baltimore Paper gives the following as the apology of the devil for the absence of the editor:—"The editor has suddenly and unexpectedly taken himself off for Baltimore—left the devil and his agents in the drag—in an awful quandary, pondra, or olapondra, or something of that nature—can't get words to tell our situation exactly—but we'll try and work things to advantage—but now as we and the devil are left all alone, we guess we can pretty nigh do as we choose—in the way of smoking cigars any how—wonder what took that bad editor with his 'sky-scraper' to the monuments, 'pose he went to see Morse's lightning mail—if he did he's green—for we bet he can't tell it from a nail machine—if he don't get kilt, dog the difference—don't get over valmed with the attractive!"

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The King's or Royal Library in the British Museum is undergoing a complete renovation. It is by far the most ornamental and most extensive of all the galleries, being 300 feet in length, 41 in breadth, and 30 feet high. The Corinthian columns of highly polished granite contribute very much to the architectural character of this noble apartment. All the fittings-up are carefully executed in the very best mode of workmanship. The lofty marble doorcases, with doors of oak and bronze, are not the least remarkable features. The library, which now contains about 80,000 volumes, was collected by George III., and presented to the nation by George IV.

CURIOS REPEATING WATCH.

In the Academy of Sciences, at St. Petersburg, in Russia, is a repeating watch, about the size of an egg. Within is represented the Redeemer's tomb, with the stone at the entrance, and the sentinels; and, while a spectator is admiring this curious piece of mechanism, the stone is suddenly removed, the sentinels drop down, the angels appear, the women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant is heard which is performed in the Greek Church on Easter Eve.

A FREE TRANSLATION.

An Exeter Paper says the motto *ubi amor, ibi fides*, which belongs to a gentleman of that city, was thus translated by a rustic a few days since. The squire had hired a coachman who was unable to read or write, and seeing this motto upon the panel of the carriage, he asked a lad to tell him what it was. The lad read it as follows:—"You buy hammers, I buy fiddles." A valuable and erudite translation.

A NEW DISH FOR TWO.

The new "Family Cookery Book," a quaint affair, gives the following receipt for a "Dish for two," called "Marriage." Catch a young gentleman and lady. The young gentleman will be best raw, and the young lady quite tender. Set the gentleman at the dinner-table; take a bottle of wine—claret is good, port is better, a dash of champagne will give it a briskness; let him soak in this mixture for a couple of hours; if no signs of boiling, try another bottle. When getting red in the gills, take him in the drawing-room; if in winter, set him at the fire-side with the lady, throw in a dish of green tea, of about three cups to each; let them simmer together. If in the summer time, place them in a current of air, as near the window, and as much out of sight, as you can; stick the lady all over with flowers, then place them near the piano, and keep stirring them till the lady sings. When you hear the gentleman sigh, all is going on well. Then take them off, and put them in a corner of the room on a sofa, near a chess-board, if possible, and leave them together simmering for the rest of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, taking care to keep them as close to each other as you can. Great care must be taken about the degree of heat—if too great they will explode and fly off; if too little, they will turn into a jelly, or perhaps an ice. The best heat is the moderate, regular, and constant. The length of time during which it is to be applied must be according to circumstances. For a gentleman and lady under five-and-twenty, three months, three weeks, or three days, are sometimes sufficient, but in every instance there must be great precaution to avoid a broil. A certain quantity of "Queen's coin" put in during the cooking, will have a great effect in keeping up the heat; the dish will look remarkably well if garnished round with bank paper; it may then be served up, and will make an excellent dish for two. Care should be taken that no vinegar is used, as the dish is remarkably apt to turn sour.

THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED COMET.

It is stated that on the 30th of this month the distance of the comet from the earth will be 165,000 miles. It is rapidly increasing its distance from our planet. After the perihelion passage the distance between the earth and comet will decrease until the middle of December. The comet will be in opposition at the latter end of this month (December), not far from the south pole of the ecliptic, and, consequently, in a very favourable position for observation in the southern hemisphere. Indeed, with a good telescope, the comet should be observed until February next, or even longer, at the southern observatories. It is not probable that we shall see it in Europe after the perihelion passage. If the comet had passed the descending node about the 20th of April it would have come in close proximity with the earth, since the distance of the two orbits in 210 deg. longitude is only 6.66 parts of the earth's mean distance.

TWIN SKYLARKS.

A skylark's nest has been found at Riggenshoe, near Castle Douglas (Scotland), and two of the birds were bound together by a ligature covered with feathers, centred in, and extending from breast to breast. The said bird, pipe, or whatever it may be called, leaves scope for the action of the inner wings, so that the pair thus singularly united will be able to fly when fully grown, or mount aloft, trilling their manes, if permitted to escape.

IOWA INDIANS.

The annexed spirited sketch, from the pencil of Mr. Catlin, the celebrated North American traveller, represents a party of Iowa Indians, which have lately arrived in this country from their hunting grounds in Upper Missouri, near the Rocky Mountains, five hundred miles west of the Mississippi. The group, as depicted, are now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and consist of three chiefs, four "braves," or warriors, four squaws, a little boy and girl, and a "papoose," or infant. Their names and titles, as translated by the interpreter (Jeffery), are as follow:—

CHIEFS.
Mew-hu-sha-kaw ("White Cloud,") first chief of the nation.
Neu-mou-ya ("Walk-at-the-Rain,") third chief.
Se-non-ty-yah ("Blister Feet,") great medicine man.

BRAVES.
Wash-ka-mou-ya ("Fast Dancer,")
No-ho-nun-ya ("Roman Nose,")
She-mo-tang ("Little Wolf,")
Wa-tan-ye ("One always foremost,")
Wa-ta-wo-bu-ka-na ("Commanding General,")
Neu-mou-ya's son, ten years old.

SQUAWS.
Ruton-ye-we-ma ("Strutting Pigeon,") White Cloud's wife.
Ruton-we-ma ("Pigeon on the Wing,")
Oko-we-ma ("Female Bear that walks on the back of another,")
Koon-za-ye-ma ("Female War Eagle Sailing,")
Ta-pa-ta-me (Sophia), Wisdom—"White Cloud's" daughter.
"Corsair," a Papoose.

The appearance of the party in their romantic costume, and armed with tomahawks and other warlike weapons, is very picturesque. Their robes are covered with a profusion of brilliant ornaments, and the heads of the males, unlike the Ojibbeways, are shorn, with the exception of a crest of hair, to which is affixed a feather from the wing of the war eagle, and a variety of Indian *bijouterie*. Without disparagement to the Ojibbeways, this party of Iowas are in appearance altogether superior; whether regarded as specimens of the "human form divine," or as representatives of the "Red Men," the denizens of the forest and lake. They are of ordinary stature, averaging, we should say, about five feet nine inches, but not of the Herculean caste; they, however, possess great muscular power, "Little Wolf" especially, and when roused, we should say could perform extraordinary feats of strength and agility.

Their features, generally speaking, are regular, and do not betray a savage or ferocious disposition; they have fine aquiline noses, and the contour of their faces is anything but repulsive; their chests are broad and manly; their carriage erect, and in their general mien and behaviour more resembling the civilised tribes than a rude and savage horde. "White Cloud," the principal, or legislative head of the party, is a fine specimen of an Indian Warrior. He is at present labouring under a painful affection of the eye—a cataract; and we may here remark, that the hope of having this removed by a skilful oculist, was one of the inducements for the delegation to visit a foreign shore. The operation is shortly to be attempted, and that it may prove successful is our fervent wish. His companions are, however, free from any blemish, and are in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. Their squaws, or wives, cannot boast of any great personal attractions, being exceedingly plain; their features are irregular, and strongly resemble those of the women in the wild districts of Ireland. They, as well as the males of the party, are very particular in their toilet, and to use a theatrical phrase, in "making up" their faces, bestow much care and attention. The warriors, previous to giving their "war dances," paint their bodies all over, red and green being the prevailing colours, and in the execution of curious and emblematical devices on their persons, display great ingenuity, but little taste.

An additional interest is given to this party from the fact of its being the first time that either the principal chief, or the "Medicine," or "Mystery Man" of a tribe quitted their native prairies for another land. Mr. Catlin, during his travels among the Indians, and while sharing the hospitality of the Iowas, became acquainted with most of the males of this party, and vouches for the fact that the above group is chiefly composed of the most influential men of the tribe, and that they are by far the most pleasing and just representation of the North American Indians ever seen in England.

It has been erroneously stated that they, like the Ojibbeways, have come to this country on a visit to the "Great Mother" (her Majesty). This is not the fact; they are not subjects of the Queen, but under the protection of the American Government, and the permission of President Tyler it was necessary to obtain before they could leave the United States. Before quitting New York they were encamped on the opposite shore at Hoboken, and such was their popularity even among Americans, that on one occasion no less than 20,000 persons crossed the river to witness their performances, which consisted of various characteristic dances, rites, and ceremonies—in fact, being a perfect representation of Indian life in the forest. They embarked at New York in the Oxford, American packet-ship, but previously sent on board several sheep, some poultry, and also slaughtered a buffalo, in order that they might not be without fresh meat during their voyage, as they entertain a singular aversion to salted meat of any description, nor do they eat salt with any kind of food.

A curious circumstance occurred during the voyage, which tends to show their great belief in a supernatural power. We have already alluded to the "Great Medicine," or "Mystery Man"—a person of the highest consequence in the tribe, as they conceive he is assisted by the "Great Spirit," both in the effects produced by his curative skill and also in his invocations when the party are threatened with danger. A calm suddenly sprung up, and the vessel became for three days immovable. The fact was communicated to "White Cloud," who immediately consulted with the "Mystery Man," and he determined that if the ship continued becalmed to invoke, on the evening of the third day, the "Great Spirit" in their behalf. That period having arrived, the permission of the captain that the ceremony might be performed without interruption was obtained. The chiefs, the braves, and their squaws having been summoned, preparations were immediately commenced. The "Mystery Man" asked for a bottle containing some fluid, and on a bottle of porter being brought up from the cabin, he immediately poured out a glass, and directed the boy (son of Walk-in-the-Rain) to throw the contents over the bows of the vessel, Se-non-ty-yah ("Mystery Man") at the same time repeating some mystic words. An Indian pipe was afterwards produced, and, having been filled and lighted by the operator, he smoked a few whiffs over the bows, and then handed the pipe successively round to the other Indians, who each puffed for a few seconds over the vessel. They then marched for a number of times round the deck, repeating some cabalistic expressions, and the "incantation" concluded. Strange enough, the next day a fair gale sprung up, and the ship sailed merrily over the sea, to the infinite delight and wonder of the Iowas, who of course attributed the change of wind to the "Great Spirit," who had been pleased to respond to their appeal, and they express their firm conviction that but for this circumstance they would never have completed their voyage, and must have remained in the vessel stationary on the "great waters."

We had omitted to state that "White Cloud," before he sailed for England, obtained permission from the American Government to select from the Iowas a party of the bravest warriors; and these men, therefore, may be considered as the "flower of the tribe." She-mo-tang and No-ho-nun-ya have received medals from the United States Government, for an act of bravery and humanity, in rescuing from impending death a party of the Omaha tribe.

The interpreter (Jeffery) is a very intelligent man, speaking seven Indian languages, also French and English fluently.

THE POST-OFFICE SPY SYSTEM.

Both Houses have made their report upon the subject of opening letters at the Post-office. That of the Lords is rather a brief and uninteresting document. The committee state that they have not thought it necessary to peruse the list of warrants for opening letters previously to 1822; but that since this period, 182 have been issued, averaging about eight per annum, and that they have been granted whenever the Secretary of State thought there were grounds to justify the proceeding. The committee also state, a second class of warrants for the detention of letters has been issued, when the public tranquillity was threatened, but that the warrants of this kind, on an average of twenty-one years, have scarcely exceeded two annually.

In regard to Mr. Mazzini's letters, the committee say, they were for about four months stopped and opened, under the warrant of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and inspected by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, upon an apprehension that he was engaged in a correspondence, having for its object designs which might be injurious to the tranquillity of Europe. Certain parts of the information thus obtained were communicated to a foreign Government, but without the names or details that might expose any individual then residing in the foreign country to which the information was transmitted to danger.

The committee also say it is the concurrent opinion of witnesses who have held high office, and who may be most competent to form a sound judgment, that they would reluctantly see this power abolished; and possibly it might be thought to be even more convenient and requisite in time of foreign war than it is in our present state of peace.

In conclusion, the committee say that the practice of sending the foreign correspondence of foreign ministers to a department of the Foreign Office has been discontinued since June last.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons is a very voluminous document, but a great portion of it is devoted to inquiries connected with the early establishment of the Post-office, and its management in former times. The committee state that various administrations, both Conservative and Whig, have issued warrants of an unlimited character for opening letters. A list is included in the report, by which it appears that from 1712 to 1795, the number of warrants issued was 101, and from 1799 to 1844, 372.

This would give a little more than eight warrants, on the average, per year, and about two persons, on the average, for each warrant.

Among the names of the Secretaries of State who signed these warrants, are those of Mr. Fox, the Duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, Lord Sidmouth, Mr. Canning, Lord Melbourne, the Duke of Wellington, Lord J. Russell, Sir J. Graham, and the Earl of Aberdeen.

The committee give a similar reason for the opening of Mr. Mazzini's letters to that assigned by the Lords, and they add that the warrant was not issued at the suggestion of any foreign power. The general conclusion which the committee draw from their inquiries is, that in equal intervals of time these warrants have been issued in nearly equal number, by the several Administrations which have been in power from the commencement of 1799 until now. They do not recommend the abolition of the power.

THE LATE GALES.—Accounts have been received of great numbers of wrecks during the recent boisterous weather, attended, in many instances, with loss of life.

THE MARKETS.

COAR. EXCHANGE.—Friday.—Since Monday, scarcely any fresh arrivals of English wheat have taken place for our market. To-day, the stands were scantily filled with samples of both red and white, while there was rather more business doing in the article at full prices. Foreign wheat was held with more firmness, but there was not much passing in it. The supply of barley was only moderate, while the sale for it was inactive, at late rates. Malt moved off slowly, at previous quotations. There was rather more demand for oats, and the bid for them were 6d per quarter higher. Beans, peas, and flour, as last quoted.

GRAIN.—English Wheat, 2550; barley, 40; oats, 650 quarters. Irish: Wheat, 2500; oats, 17300 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 11,400; barley, 3840; oats, 2530 quarters. Flour, 7750 sacks. Meal, 3510 quarters.
ANGLISH.—Wheat, 38s to 46s; ditto white, 44s to 45s; ditto 45s to 47s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 46s; ditto white, 44s to 45s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malted ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 32s to 34s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s to 26s; potatoe ditto, 25s to 26s; Tynghall and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 18s to 20s; peas, 38s to 39s; broad beans, 38s to 39s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 32s; mangel, 38s to 40s; white, 38s to 39s; butter, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s; peas, 25s to 26s per quarter. Free wheat, 44s to 45s; Danish, red, 50s to 55s; white, 56s to 61s. In Bond.—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brow, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 25s; peas, 23s to 25s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 45s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—There is very little business doing in this market, yet prices remain without material alteration.

The following are the present rates:—Lined, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 25s to 38s; heaped, 25s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 15s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; turn, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 43s per last of ten quarters; Lined seeds, English, 42s to 46 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 46 10s per ton; canary, 55s to 60s per quarter.

WHEAT.—The prices of wheat in the metropolis are from 74d to 8d of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 51s 0d; barley, 34s 0d; oats, 20s 3d; rye, 37s 6d; beans, 24s 7d; peas, 35s 6d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 51s 0d; barley, 34s 0d; oats, 21s 9d; rye, 38s 11d; beans, 25s 2d; peas, 36s 10d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 13s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 6s 6d.

Tea.—There is a good demand for most kinds of tea, and prices have an upward tendency. The stock is now about 33,000,000 lbs. against 25,470,000 lbs., at the same time in 1843. The deliveries of late, have been very large.

Sugar.—Fine qualities of West India, which are scarce, have commanded a steady sale, at full prices. Other kinds may be considered somewhat lower. Brown is now selling at 54s to 56s 6d; yellow, 57s to 59s; good, 60s to 61s; and fine, 62s to 63s per cwt. Sugar and Mauritius sugars have met a dull sale. In refined goods, very little is doing. Standard lumps have sold at 73s 6d; and brown, 74s per cwt.

Coffee.—For most kinds of Coffee for home consumption, the sale is rather active, at full prices. In other kinds, however, very little is doing. Good ordinary Ceylon has sold at 55s. 6d. to 56s. per cwt.

Provisions.—We have to report a very dull sale for Irish butter, and a further depression in the quotations. Dutch butter is also dull—the best parcels being held at 80s. to 82s. per cwt. The bacon market has become heavy, yet we have no material variation to notice in the quotations. Most other kinds of provisions support previous rates.

Oils.—Lined oil is in request at full prices; but all other kinds are a dull sale.

Tallow.—This market continues in a very sluggish state, yet prices remain about stationary. The accounts from St. Petersburg bring rather lower rates.

Coal.—Adair's, 19s 6d; Holwell's, 21s; New Tynfield, 16s 6d; West Wylam, 22s; Belmont, 22s; Braddley's Helton, 23s; Helton, 22s 6d; Adelaide, 22s 6d; Hartley, 21s 6d; Elgin, 21s 6d per ton.

Hops.—The accounts from Sussex and Kent mention that a great deal of damage has been done to the hitherto good grounds by the late gales, and that those which were blighted, have become generally much worse. The demand is steady, and Sussex and Wexley producing higher rates. The duty is estimated here as follows:—Kent, £84,000; Sussex, £17,000; Worcester, £16,000; Farnham, £9000; Kingston, £3000; or a total of £129,000. The auctioneers' about the quotations:—Wexley of Kent pockets, £8 4s to £8 10s; Kent ditto, £7 to £9 15s; East Kent ditto, £7 to £9; choice do, £10 to £11 11s; Sussex do, £6 6s to £6 10s; Kent ditto, £7 to £8 6s.

Wool.—The public sales have, at length, been concluded. They have gone off fairly, and prices have been steadily supported. The imports of colonial continue extensive.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are selling steadily, at from 4s 6d to 6s per cwt.

Smithfield.—Although the supply of beasts on sale to-day was by no means extensive, we have to report a very dull inquiry for beef, and Monday's quotations were with difficulty supported. We have to report on sale 30 oxen and cows from Rotterdam, and 100 Scots from Aberdeen. Prime old Down were scarce, and in demand, at full prices. In other kinds of sheep very little was doing. The lamb trade was extremely heavy, and the currencies had a downward tendency. The number of calves was good, yet the market was active, at fully late rates. In pigs very little was doing. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 10s each.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, 2s, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 10d. Second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; lambs, 3s 6d to 4s 8d. Sucking calves, 18s to 24s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 62d; cows, 16d; sheep, and lambs, 11s 6d; calves, 38s; pigs, 29s.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had only a moderate supply of meat on offer, to-day, yet the demand ruled heavy on the following terms:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 8d.

ROSE HARRIS.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The great amount of business consequent on the reduction of all the Three-and-a-half per Cent. Stocks to Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. renders it necessary to close the books on the 29th inst. From that period till the 11th of October, no business can be effected.

The English market assumed considerably on Monday, Consols quoting at one per cent of the day's fall of one per cent. The aspect of affairs at Tahiti, as well as the fall in the French Funds, from the unsettled state of relations between France and Morocco, tended to produce much alarm, and assisted the speculators for a fall. Prices, however, towards the close of the day rallied, and on Tuesday the French Funds quoting an advance, Consols rose from 94½ (the closing price on Monday) to 95½. This price was supported on Wednesday, but the market was flat in consequence of sales exceeding £160,000. Afterwards some extensive purchases were made which rallied in some degree the prices. On Thursday Consols fluctuated between 99 and 99½, both buyers and sellers, the posture of affairs in Morocco and Tahiti rendering the market very susceptible, a sale or purchase to any extent immediately influencing it. At closing the prices stood, Bank Stock, 200½; Three per Cent Reduced, 99½; Three-and-a-half ditto, 102½; New Three-and-a-half per Cent, 101½; Consols for Money and Time, 99½; Exchequer Bills, 75 to 77.

The foreign market suffered from the same cause of depression as the English, and speculation nearly ceased both on Monday and Tuesday. This fatness was perceptible on Wednesday. The correspondence between the Chairman of the South American Bondholders and Lizardi and Company, the agents for the Mexican Government, has not been productive of any improvement in the price of the stock. Messrs. Lizardi and Company, in refusing the information of the amount of money in hand towards the overdue dividend, remind the bondholders that the Mexican Government have made great sacrifices in the midst of trying financial difficulties to keep faith with its creditors. This, however true, declares an unfortunate fact, viz., the total incapacity of the Government to pay their dividends at even the reduced rate agreed to at such a heavy sacrifice by the bondholders. The price has fluctuated between 33 and 36, closing about 35½. Spanish bonds, which quoted on Monday 22½ to 24 for the Actives, and 23½ to 33 for the 3 per Cent, closed, 24½ for the active quotation, the latter at 33. The difficulty, in fact almost impossibility, of procuring any Active Spanish Bonds of a less denomination than £1000, has been remarked on recently. This stock, with its overdue coupons, has for some time been a pet investment with the Dutch speculators, and there is little doubt that they possess the greater portion of the small bonds. Dutch Bonds have been in demand, and continue at 61½ for the Two-and-a-half per Cent, the Five per Cent, 101½; Four per Cent, 94½; Colombian close at 13½; Portuguese, 30½; Belgian, 103.

The Railway market has been slightly depressed, and at the commencement of the week the demand for Birmingham and Gloucester, and Midland shares, declined, prices showing a decided reaction. Brighton, also, suffered from an anticipated decrease of dividend, and the French lines were quoted lower, from political circumstances. Birmingham stock, on Tuesday, again declined, and Wednesday's market scarcely altered quotations. Little change occurred on Thursday, and the closing prices now stand: Birmingham and Gloucester, 112; Colindale, 32; Chester and Holyhead, 30; Great Western, 82½; Irish Channel Stock, 23s to 24s; Midland Shares, 81; Manchester and Leeds, 113; Blackwall, 74; Brighton, 14s 10d; Great Northern, 14s; North and South Wales, 14s 10d; Dover, 38½; Yarmouth and Norwich, 32; Paris and Orleans, 34½; Paris and Rouen, 37½; York and North Midland, 113; Great North of England, 101; Hull and Selby, 63.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English market has scarcely varied a fraction, but is readily influenced by any transaction. Consols close at 99½ for money and time. The tendency of prices in the Foreign house yesterday was towards a decline, but prices are quoted at the same as the previous day. Although there is no material alteration in the share market the tendency of prices is towards an advance.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUG. 6.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed James Mounsey, of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PARLIAMENT.
CROWN OFFICE, AUGUST 6.—Borough of Cirencester.—The Honourable George Augustus Frederick Villiers, in the room of Thomas William Chester Master, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

BANKRUPTS.—G. C. SMITH, Kensington, Middlesex, builder.—E. MANLEY, Chapel-street, and 2, Stratton-street, Westmoreland, boot maker. T. TURNER, Sheffield, grocer. H. J. E. BARFMAN, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cloth merchant. W. W. WILKS, Bradford, Yorkshire, ironmonger. R. JACKSON and R. YALE, Leeds, machine maker. J. TRIVETT, Wharfedale, Bradford, Yorkshire, butcher. T. CARTER, jun., W



THE EARL OF EGLINTOUN.—FROM A PRIVATE PLATE.

(Continued from page 89.)

requires no great stretch of fancy to picture the humble garniture of the bed, and the ordinary furniture of the chamber, as the very same which it contained on the 25th January, 1759—the ever-memorable day of his birth:

All ask the cottage of his birth,
Gaze on the scenes he loved and sung,
And gather feelings not of earth,
His fields and streams among

Beside this cottage was placed another arch, formed of bay, yew, and laurel, interspersed with various flowers, and containing in the spandrels the initials R. B., between which were the words—

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF
ROBERT BURNS.

A little further on, towards "the Monument," is a singular stone, lying in a field attached to a small homestead—the stone commemorated in the poem of "Tam o'Shanter," as—

the mickle stane
Whar drunken Charlie brack's neck-
bane.

Within sight is another object illustrative of the far-famed story—a solitary tree, surmounting

the cairn
Whar hunter's fand the murder'd bairn.

About a quarter of a mile onwards is the ruin of "Alloway Kirk." "The auld haunted kirk,"

the scene of "Tam's" adventure, when "inspired by bold John Barleycorn," mounted upon his nag "Maggie," he saw—

Warlocks and witches in a dance,

While "Auld Nick"—

Screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did cirl.

Alloway Kirk, with its little enclosed burying-ground, directly skirts the road. The four walls unroofed, remain around the enclosure in which Tam saw "The dead in their last dresses;" "the winnock bunker in the east," where sate "the enemy" in a conspicuous feature, being a small window, divided by a thick mullion; marks of other openings may be detected, more of them being closed up, through which the hero obtained glimpses of the unhallowed rites performed by "witches and warlocks" as preliminaries to the dance—during which

Tam tint his reason a thegither,

uttering the memorable sentence, "Weel done cutty sark," in reference to "the souple jade and strang," who "lap and flang" so lustily, as to make even the devil "glow'r and fidge fu fain;" and which led to the chase which resulted in the escape of Tam over the bridge, the key-stane of which the witches "darena cross," minus the loss of the tail of his good steed Maggie, which she left in the hand of the carline, "cutty sark."

These objects, of course pointed out as "curiosities" of the place, served to arrest the attention of the visitor, until he approaches within sight of "the Monument"—a remarkably elegant structure, standing on a slight elevation, which overlooks the Doon, and the two bridges by which the river is crossed. These, with the several other matters of interest in the vicinity, we shall describe more fully next week; our present purpose being merely to supply such a key as may enable the reader to understand the arrangements of the Festival, and the various "processions" incident to it.

The two bridges—the old bridge and the new—by which the river Doon is crossed, were each crowned by a triumphal arch. The new was constructed simply of wreaths of laurel and bay, intermixed with flowers; the old was surmounted by carved and painted figures, exhibiting immortal "Tam" at the moment when he reaches the key-stane, leaving Maggie's tail "behind her."

In a field immediately behind the Monument, and almost adjoining it, was erected the temporary building to accommodate the visitors, admitted by tickets; while at the other extremity of the inclosure were three or four less dignified erections for the use of less privileged guests. The tickets were obtained in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other places, as well as in Ayr—the prices being for one to admit a lady, 10s., for that which admitted a gentleman, 15s. The interior presented a near approximation to a square; filled with lines of narrow tables, upon which plates were laid for 1600 persons; and by a very



ISABELLA, SISTER OF BURNS.

ingenious contrivance it was made to slope gradually to the centre, so that no portion of the crowd might be deprived of a sight of the chairman and vice-chairman,* who, with their "suites," were located in two small galleries to the east and west, while similar galleries to the north and south were appropriated to the musicians. We annex a plan of this Pavilion (see page 94) in illustration of its arrangements.

Thus far the preliminary arrangements were conducted with considerable tact and remarkably good taste; and such were the preparations for "a festival" to commemorate the great poet of the world, more than fifty years after his death, in the place where the lowly born man of genius drew his first birth, amid the scenery he most loved to paint,

the banks and braes o' bonny Doon;" and in the presence of the children of his old companions of the plough, his own honoured and respected sons, and the few other of his relatives yet remaining, who are now, happily, dwelling in peace and comfort within sight of the

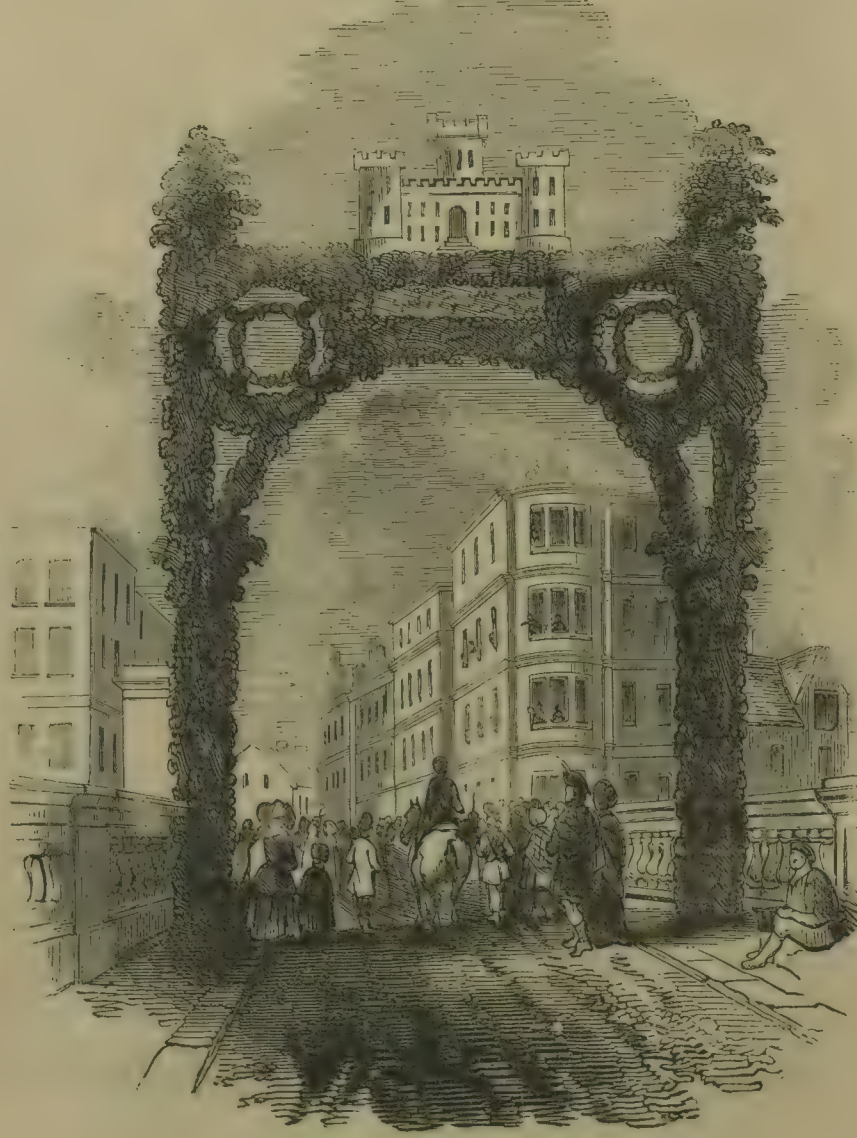
* This was effected by laying the floor level for 20 feet in the centre, whence it gradually rose to the height of four feet to the sides; and, the side tables being single, the company there all front the centre of the Pavilion.



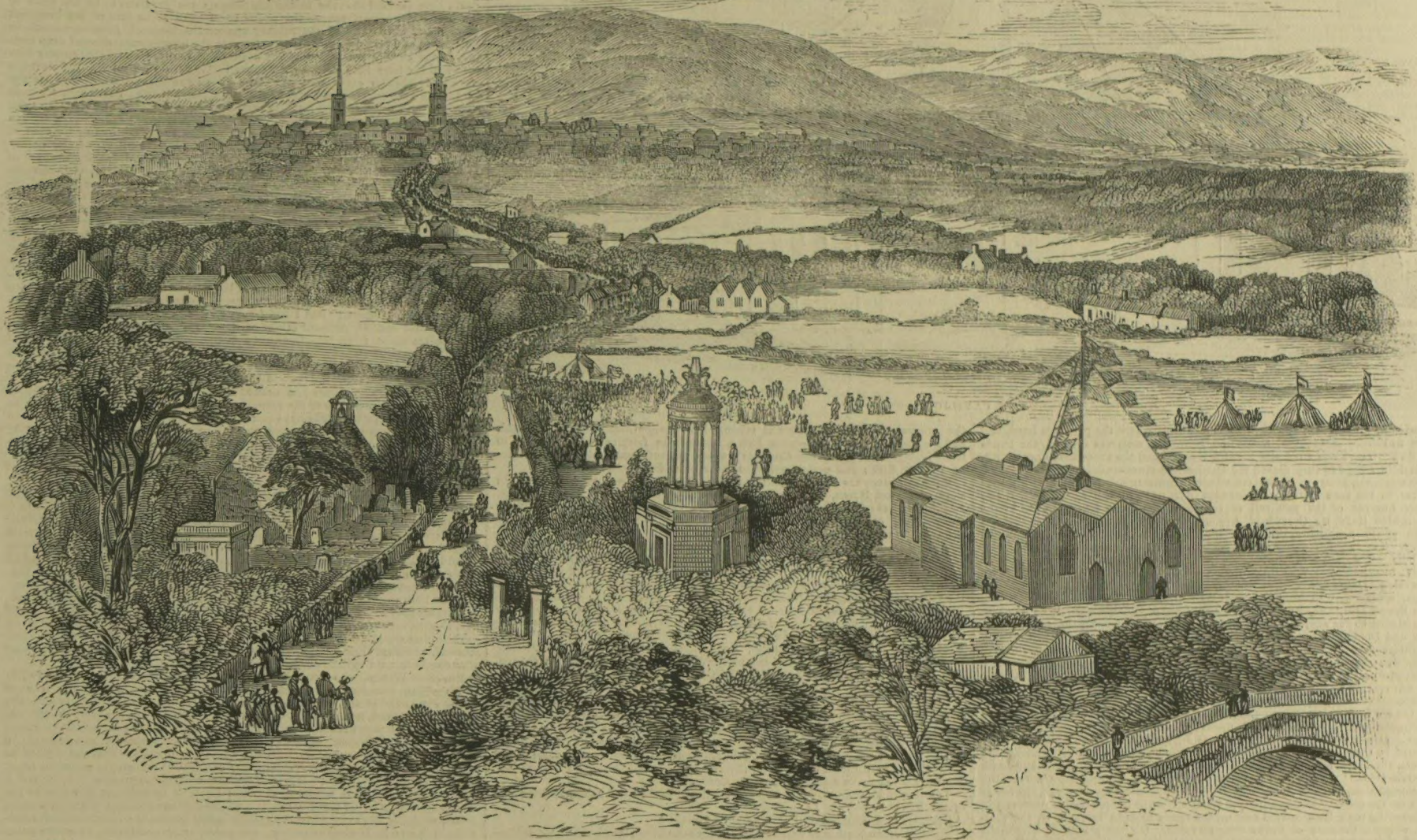
ALLOWAY KIRK.—(TAM O'SHANTER.)



TAM O' SHANTER ARCH.



ARCH ON THE NEW BRIG OF AYR.



VIEW OF THE GRAND PROCESSION.

"Monument" erected by "a people" to record their gratitude for enjoyments long continued and past all telling—

For Burns—though brief the race he ran,
Though rough and dark the path he trod,
Lived—died—in form and soul a man,
The image of his God!

Through care, and pain, and want, and woe,
With wounds that only death could heal,
Tortures—the poor alone can know,
The proud alone can feel;

He kept his honesty and truth,
His independent tongue and pen,
And moved, in manhood and in youth,
Pride of his fellow-men.

Strong sense, deep feeling, passions strong,
A hate of tyrant and of knave,
A love of right, a scorn of wrong,
Of coward, and of slave;

A kind, true heart, a spirit high,
That could not fear, and would not bow,
Were written in his manly eye,
And on his manly brow.

The idea, now so fortunately and so prosperously carried out, originated in consequence of a visit paid, several months ago, by Col. William Michael Burns, soon after his return from India, to his aunt, Mrs. Begg, the youngest sister of the poet; who now, with her two daughters, inhabit a neat and comfortable cottage within a stone's throw of the poet's birth-place. It was suggested that the appearance of the son among the scenes consecrated to the memory of his father ought not to be passed over as an ordinary occurrence, but that some attempt should be made to welcome him in a worthier manner than by the common greetings of admiring or loving friends. Various circumstances contributed to postpone the accomplishment of so desirable a purpose; and, at length, it was resolved to issue an invitation, which should include not only the Colonel's elder brother, Robert Burns, and his younger brother, Major James Glencairn Burns, but all, from all quarters of the world, to whom the name of the poet was dear, and who desired an opportunity to render homage to his memory. The 6th of August was appointed for the festival; nothing occurred to interrupt the plan of procedure; and, accordingly (all arrangements being, as we have shown, completed) on the sixth of August THE FESTIVAL took place.

The morning of Tuesday was gloomy, and, although it partially cleared up during the day, so as to give several hours free from rain, the weather was on the whole inauspicious; and towards the evening it became so wet as very materially to interfere with the pleasure of the day.

As early as eight o'clock, the several "trades" paraded the streets, preceded by musicians playing the national airs—chiefly those which have been rendered familiar to the world by the words of Burns. The following was the

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Band of the 87th Fusiliers.
Provost, Magistrates, Town Council, and Trades of Ayr.
Five Bagpipers in Highland Costume.
Farmers and Shepherds.
Dalrymple Burns Club, with banners and music. Motto, "Firm."
Kilwinning Band.
Kilwinning Mother Lodge of Free-masons.
Cumnock Band.
Loudoun Newmillers Lodge.
Irvine Band.
Troon Navigation Lodge.
Girvan Masons.
St. James's, Tarbolton.
St. John's, Ayr.
Thistle and Rose, Stevenston.
St. John's, Largs.
Glasgow Star.
St. Andrew's Band.
Royal Arch, Maybole.
St. Paul's, Ayr.
St. Andrew's, Ayr.
St. John's, Girvan.
St. James's, Kilmarnock.
St. Peter's, Galston.
St. John's, New Cumnock.
Junior or Knights Templars, Maybole.
Saltcoats Band.
St. John's, Dalry.
Kilbarchan Band.

St. John's, Greenock; Dressed in Black, Small Cloths, and White Stockings.

Shoemakers as follows:—

Champion.

British Prince and attendants.

Indian Prince and Train.

Catrine Band.

King Crispin and Train.

Souter Johnnie in character.

Highland Chiefs-ins.

Greenock Band.

Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Band.

Robert Burns Lodge, Beith.

Ayr Band.

Banks of Ayr Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Sir J. M. Dougall Brisbane Lodge, Largs.

Ancient Order of Foresters, Glasgow.

Captain mounted, with Bow and Arrows.

Kilmarnock Band.

Kilmarnock Burns Lodge of Foresters.

Weavers from Maybole.

Maybole Band.

Tailors of Maybole.

Mauchline Band.

Boxmakers of Mauchline, with large Scotch Thistle, carried shoulder high, by four men, and Banner, inscribed—

"I turned aside my weeding-hook,

And spared the symbol dear"—

The party were from the establishment of Messrs. W. and A. Smith. The Thistle grew

near to Mossiel.

Caledonian Union Odd Fellows, Dunlop.

[Deputations of the Magistracy joined in the procession from Dumbarton, Dunlop, Maybole, and Irvine.]

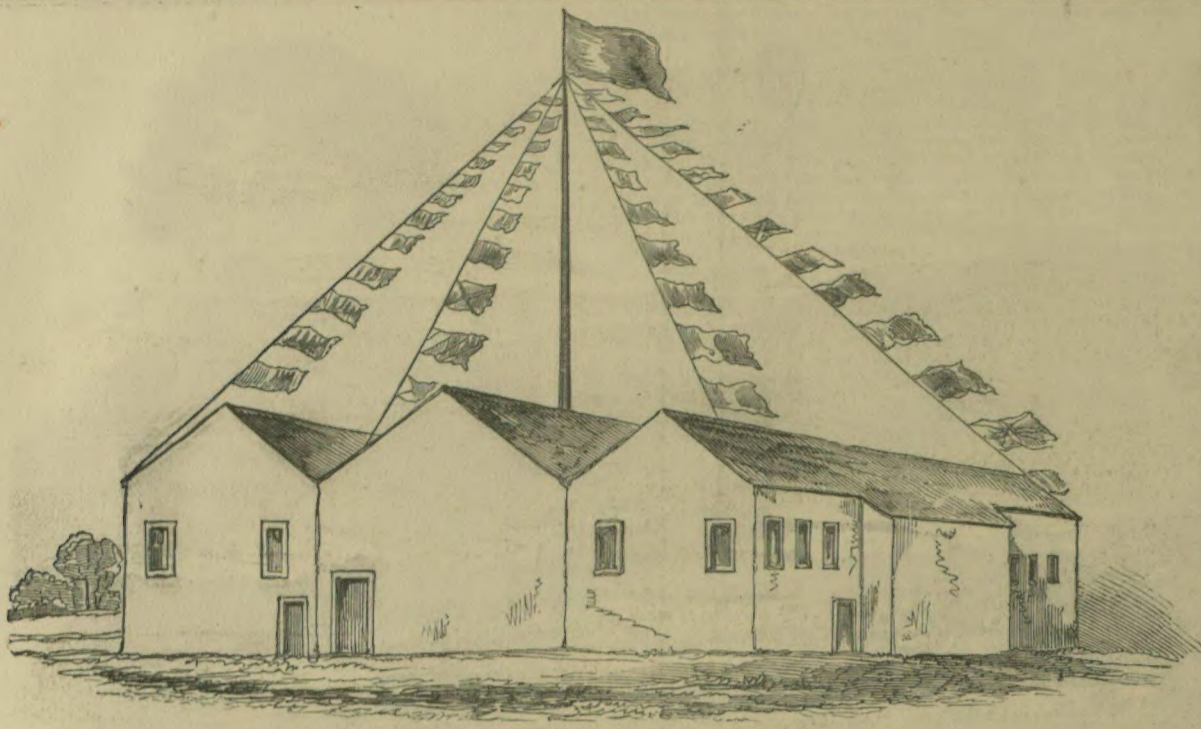
During the formation of the procession, the pipers played round the field, greatly enhancing the scene by their music. When fully marshalled, the immense body moved onwards—the bands striking up the well-known air of "A man's a' man for a' that"—along the south side of Wellington-square. The procession was formed three deep, and would extend to nearly a mile in length. It had a very imposing effect. On going down Sandgate, up the High-street, and on to the Maybole-road, every window was thronged with on-lookers, and the streets were densely crowded. As they proceeded, the bands played the national airs of "Green grow the rushes," "This is no my ain house," "My love she's but a lassie yet," "Wat ye wha's in yon town," &c.

PROGRESS OF THE PROCESSION.

After leaving the Townhead, the procession moved on at a quicker pace. The road all along was greatly crowded; so much so, that it was with difficulty the mass could keep moving. The walls, houses, and gates, were everywhere lined with anxious observers; and various platforms were constructed for the accom-



IOWA INDIANS, AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—(See page 91.)



THE PAVILION.

moderation of ladies. On approaching the cottage where the poet was born, and where, as already mentioned, a splendid triumphal arch was erected, the bands struck up "There was a lad was born in Kyle;" and the procession uncovering, lowered their flags as they passed the humble but much-endured spot. Marching forward, the pressure of the multitude became immense, owing to the narrowness of the road between Greenfield Avenue and the Monument. The greater number of the vast roll of carriages, the route for which was by the Race-course Road, up Greenfield Avenue, had luckily passed prior to the approach of the procession, otherwise the obstruction would have been much greater. The road from Ayr commands an excellent view of the bay, the hills of Arran, and the Heads of Ayr, but here the scene became doubly interesting. Kirk Alloway, the Monument, the Pavilion, with its waving Union Jack, and the extensive field set apart for the festivities, spread out in beautiful table-land, burst on the sight—while "Carriek's Brown Hill," or rather hills, studded by shady woods and fields of grain rising almost to the summit, bounded the scene on the south, the moat of Alloway and Doonholm woods on the east, and those of Mountcharles on the west. Multitudes were in the field, and every eminence commanding a view of the procession was occupied. Even on Newark hill parties were placed, preferring a distant prospect to the annoyance of being crushed amidst the crowd. A platform was erected on the opposite side of the Doon, where an excellent view of the procession was obtained. As the long extended line approached Kirk Alloway, the old bell, which still occupies the belfry, was set a ringing, and continued so while the procession passed on under the triumphal arch along the New Bridge. Deploying round towards the Old Bridge, the circling line, partially obscured by the houses and trees, had a truly picturesque effect. The waving banners, the music of the bands mellowed and echoed by the "Banks and braes o' bonnie Doon," imparted an inexpressible agreeable sensation. On reaching the triumphal arch of the "Auld Brig," venerable and grey with age, the bands struck up the air of "Welcome Royal Charlie," while the procession, uncovering and lowering their flags, passed over on the rustic bridges in front of the platform, whereon the sons of Burns were elevated. On the platform, beside the Earl of Eglintoun and Professor Wilson, we observed H. G. Bell, Col. Campbell, Sir D. H. Blair, H. Onslow, R. Chambers, Mrs. General Hughes, W. A. Cunningham, A. Boyle, Lord Justice General, Alexander Haastie, M.P., A. Buchanan, J. O. Fairlie, and a number of ladies. The sons of Burns seemed to feel deeply the compliment paid to them, and acknowledged it most cordially. The immense crowd which surrounded the platform seemed highly gratified by the opportunity afforded them of feasting their eyes upon the lineaments of the sons, as they sought to trace those of the father. The procession occupied at least an hour in passing from the New Bridge into the field, on entering which the bands played "Duncan Gray," followed by "The Birks of Aberfeldy." A large circle was then formed round the platform for the musicians in the field, and the whole company, led by professional vocalists, joined in singing "Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon," and "Auld Langsyne." The bands were afterwards stationed in various quarters throughout the field—the Regimental and Glasgow St. Andrew's bands in the centre of the field, and the Kilwinning and Cumnock bands at the cottage—the bagpipers playing at a distance from the pavilion. There were two enclosures for dancing—one towards the head of the field, and the other at the brow, overlooking the water of Doon.

Immediately after the procession was over, the crowd were astonished by the sudden appearance of Tam o' Shanter, "weel mounted on his grey mare Meg," and a flight of witches in full pursuit of him. Tam approached from the plantation near the cottage, and jogging along the road, put spurs to his "noble Maggie" opposite the "old haunted kirk," when out the "hellish legion sallied," Maggie, of course, reached the keystone of the brig in safety, but there left behind her "an grey tail." The enactment of this characteristic interlude created much amusement.

The company began to enter the pavilion almost immediately after the close of

the procession, when the chair was taken. The pavilion, when all were seated, had a splendid appearance—more like a banquet in fairyland than a thing of real life. The Chairman and Croupier's seats were of oak, made of the rafters of Alloway Kirk; and several splendid silver vases decorated their tables.

The Chairman, the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglintoun, was supported on the right by Robert Burns, Esq., late of the Stamps and Taxes, Somerset House, London, eldest son of the poet; Major Burns, youngest son of the poet; Miss Begg, niece of the poet; Henry Glassford Bell, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire; Rev. Mr. Cuthill, Ayr; Mr. Robert Burns Begg, teacher, Kinross, nephew of the poet; Miss Begg, the younger niece of the poet; Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, of Dumfries (the Jessie Lewars of the bard); on the left by Col. Burns, second son of the poet; Mrs. Begg, sister of the poet; Sir John M'Neil, Bart., late Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia; the Right Hon. Lord Justice General; the Countess of Eglintoun; Sir H. D. Blair, Bart., of Blairquhan. The Croupier, Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh, was supported on the right by Archibald Allison, Esq., Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and author of the "History of Europe;" Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, author of "Travels in Greece;" Wm. Aytoun, Esq., Advocate; A. Haastie, Esq., M.P. for Paisley; James Oswald, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow; on the left by Sir James Campbell, Glasgow; Provoost, Miller, Ayr; James Ballantine, Esq., of Castledale; James Campbell, Esq., of Craigie.

The Rev. Mr. Cuthill, of Ayr, asked the blessing, in language brief, impressive, and appropriate. The reverend gentleman also returned thanks.

Lord Eglintoun said—There is one toast which never can be omitted, more especially at such an assembly as this, consisting of loyal Scotchmen; and it is a toast which I am sure will be received here as it is elsewhere, with respect and joy. "The health of the Queen." (Cheers.)

Glasgow Quadrille Band—"Queen's Anthem." The Chairman then rose and said—"We will drink 'Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family.'" (Applause.)

Glasgow Quadrille Band—"The Coburg March." The Chairman then rose amidst the most enthusiastic applause. He said,—Ladies and gentlemen, the subject of the toast which I am now going to bring before you, is one of such paramount importance on this occasion, and is so deeply interesting, not only to those whom I have now the honour to address, but to all whom genius is dear, that I could have wished it committed to more worthy hands; more particularly when I see the enormous assemblage collected here—the distinguished persons which grace our board to day. (Cheers.) It is only because I conceive that my official position renders me the most formal and fitting, though most inefficient, mouth-piece of the inhabitants of this county—(Hear, hear, and cheers)—that I have ventured to introduce myself before you on this occasion, and to undertake the onerous, though gratifying, duty of proposing in such an assemblage the thrilling toast—"The Memory of Burns." (Great applause.) The company rising to testify their approbation by the waving of handkerchiefs. This is not a meeting for the purpose of recreation and amusement; it is not a banquet at which a certain number of toasts printed on paper are to be proposed and responded to, which to-day marks our preparations; it is the enthusiastic desire of a whole people to pay honour to their countryman; it is the spontaneous offering of a nation's feelings towards the illustrious dead, and added to this the desire to extend a hand of welcome and friendship to those whom he has left behind. (Tremendous applause.) Here, on the very spot where he first drew breath, on the very ground which his genius has hallowed, beside the Old Kirk of Alloway, which his verse has immortalised, beneath the monument which an admiring and repentant people have raised to him—(great applause)—we meet, after the lapse of years, to pay our homage to the man of genius. (Loud cheers.) The master-mind who has sung the "Isle of Palms"—who has revelled in the immortal "Noctes"—who has already done that justice to the memory of the bard, which a brother poet can alone do. Christopher himself is here—(great applause)—anxious to pay his tribute of admiration to a kindred

spirit. The historian who has depicted the most eventful period of the French empire, the glorious triumphs of Wellington, is here—(cheers)—Clio, as it were, offering up a garland to Erato. (Loud cheers.) The distinguished head of the Scottish Bard is here—(cheers)—in short, every town and every district; every class, and every sex, and every age, has come forward to pay homage to their poet. The honest lads whom he so praised, and whose greatest boast is to belong to the Land of Burns, are here. (Cheers.) The bonny lasses whom he so praised, those whom he loved and sung, are here; they have followed hither to justify, by their loveliness, the Poet's worth (great applause); while the descendant of those who dwelt in the "Castle of Montgomerie," feels himself only too highly honoured in being permitted to propose the memory of him who then wandered there unknown on the banks of Fife. (Loud cheering.) How little could the pious old man who dwelt in yonder cottage—with his "lyart haffets" o'er spreading his venerable brow—when he read the "big ha' bible" could have guessed that the infant prattling on his knee was to be the pride of his nation—the chief among the poetic band—was to be one of the brightest planets that glows around the mighty sun of the Bard of Avon—(cheers)—in knowledge and originality—second to none in the fervent expression of deep feeling, in the genuine perception of the beauties of nature; and equal to any who revels in the fairy land of poesy. (Cheers.) Well may we rejoice that Burns is our own!—that no other spot can claim to be the birth-place of our Homer except the spot on which we stand. (Cheers.) Oh! that he could have foreseen the futurity of fame created for him this day, when the poet and the historian, the peer and the peasant, vie with each other in paying the tribute of their admiration to the humble but mighty genius of him whom we hail as the first of Scottish Poets. (Cheers.) Such a foresight might have alleviated the dreary hours of his sojourn at Mossgiel—might have lightened the dark days of his pilgrimage on earth. (Cheers.) Well does he deserve our homage who has portrayed the "Cottar's Saturday Night"—not in strains of inconsiderate mirth, but in solemnity and truth—who breathed the patriotic words that tell of the glories of our Wallace, immortalising alike the poet and the hero; he who could draw inspiration from the humble daisy, breathed forth the heroic words of "The Song of Death,"—strains, the incarnation of poetry and love, and yet of the bitterest shafts of satire and ridicule!—obeying but the hand of nature, despising all the rules of art, yet trampling over the very rules he set at naught. (Loud cheers.) At his name every Scottish heart beats high. He has become a household word alike in the palace and the cottage. Of whom should we be proud—to whom should we pay homage, if not to our own immortal Burns. (Cheers.) But I feel I am detaining you too long in the presence of a Wilson and an Allison. (Cries of "no, no," and applause.) In such a presence as these, I feel that I am not a fit person to dilate upon the genius of Burns. I am but an admirer like yourselves. There are others present, who are brother poets, kindred geniuses—men who, like Burns, have created a glorious immortality to themselves—to them will I commit the agreeable task of more fully displaying before you, decked out with their eloquence, the excellence of the poet and the genius of the man, and to extend and welcome his sons to the land of their father—(cheers)—and I will now ask you, in their presence, on the ground his genius has rendered sacred—on the "banks and braes o' bonnie Doon"—to join with me in drinking one overflowing bumper, and in joining to it every expression of enthusiasm which you can, to "The Memory of Burns." The toast was received with the most rapturous and enthusiastic bursts of applause.

Mr. Templeton sung with admirable effect, "Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon," which elicited the warmest plaudits of the meeting.

Mr. Robert Burns, on rising to return thanks, was, with his brothers, received with enthusiastic cheering. He said,—My lord, ladies and gentlemen, of course it cannot be expected, at a meeting such as the present, that the sons of Burns should expatiate on the merits and genius of their deceased father. Around them were an immense number of admirers, who, by their presence there that day, bore a sufficient testimony of the opinion in which they held his memory and the high esteem in which they held his genius. In the language of the late Sir Christopher Wren, though very differently applied, the sons of Burns could say, that to obtain a living testimony to their father's genius, they had only to look around them. (Cheers.) He begged, in name of his sister, brothers, and himself, to return their heartfelt and grateful thanks for the honour that had that day been paid to their father's memory. (Cheers.)

Professor Wilson, who was received with enthusiastic cheering, spoke as follows:—Were this festival to commemorate the genius of Burns, and it were asked what need of such commemorations since his fame is co-extensive with the heroes of our land, and inherent in every soul? I must answer that, though admiration of the poet be indeed wide as the world, yet we, as compatriots to whom it is more especially dear, rejoice to see that universal sentiment concentrated in the voice of a great assemblage of his own people (cheers)—that we rejoice to meet in thousands to honour him who has delighted each single one of us all at his own hearth. (Cheers.) But this commemoration expresses, too, if not a profounder, yet a more tender sentiment: for it is to welcome his sons to the land which their father illustrated—it is to indulge our national pride in a great name, while, at the same time, we gratify in full hearts the most pious of affections. (Cheers.) It was customary, you know, in former times, to crown great poets. No such ovation honoured our bard; yet he, too, tasted of human applause—he enjoyed its delights, and he saw the trials that attend it. Which, think you, would he himself have preferred? Such a celebration as this in his life-time, or fifty years after his death? I cannot doubt that he would have preferred the posthumous, because the finer incense. (Cheers.) The honour and its object are thus seen in their just proportions; for death gives an elevation which the candid soul of the poet would himself have considered, and that honour he would have reserved rather for his manes than encountered it with his living infirmities. (Cheers.)—and yet, could he have foreseen the day when they for whom his soul was often sorely troubled, should, after many years of separation, return to the hut where himself was born, and near it, within the shadow of his own monument, be welcomed for his sake by the lords and ladies of the land; and dearer still, far dearer to his manly breast, by the children and the children's children of people of his own degree, whose hearts he sought to thrill by the voice of his own inspirations, then surely would such a vision have been sweeter to his soul even than that immortal one in which the genius of the land bound holly round his forehead—the lilac-leaved crown that shall flourish for ever. (Cheers.) Of his three sons now sitting here, one only, I believe, can remember his father's face—can remember those large, lustrous eyes of his, so full of meaning—so full of melting in melancholy, or kindling in mirth, but never turned on his children, nor the mother of his children, but with one expression of tenderness, or most intense affection. (Cheers.)

[We are compelled to postpone, until next week, the report of the remainder of the Professor's speech; and it is only just to state, that for what we have given, as well as that of the noble Chairman, we are indebted to the proprietors of the *Ayr Observer*, by whose extraordinary exertions the Scottish public were supplied with a very full report of the meeting early on Wednesday morning.]

The Professor spoke for nearly an hour, and his speech was received throughout with exceeding enthusiasm.

Sir John McNeill then proposed the health of William Wordsworth and the Poets of England.

H. Glassford Bell, Esq. next proposed, in a very eloquent speech, the health of Thomas Moore and the poets of Ireland. He alluded to Mr. Sheridan Knowles, as the chief dramatic writer of the age, and paid a touching and impressive compliment to Mrs. S. C. Hall, whose writings had so greatly benefited the country, and so largely contributed to the enjoyment and improvement of all classes, not only in Ireland but in Scotland and in England; and he felt the greater pleasure in this reference to one of the most popular of authors, inasmuch as she was present to witness the enthusiasm which Scottish men and women could feel, not alone for the sons and daughters of Scottish soil, but for those whose genius was the birth of other lands.

The toast was received with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Sheriff Alison proposed the memory of Scott, Campbell, and Byron, and eloquently dwelt upon the influence they had exercised upon the spirit of the age.

W. Aytoun, Esq. (Advocate), proposed the memory of the Ettrick Shepherd, and Allan Cunningham, to which he spoke at some length.

Col. Muir followed, with the toast of "the Peasantry of Scotland;" after which, Sir James Campbell gave "the Land of Burns;" the health of the noble Chairman was then drunk, and the meeting separated.

As we have intimated, we reserve our comments on the meeting for next week, when we shall be called upon to review the proceedings of the day, accompanying our remarks by such illustrative engravings as may seem to convey to the reader a more vivid idea of this interesting and attractive scene, the circumstances which called so large an assemblage together, and the "ceremonials" incident to "a festival," which can never be forgotten by the thousands who witnessed it.

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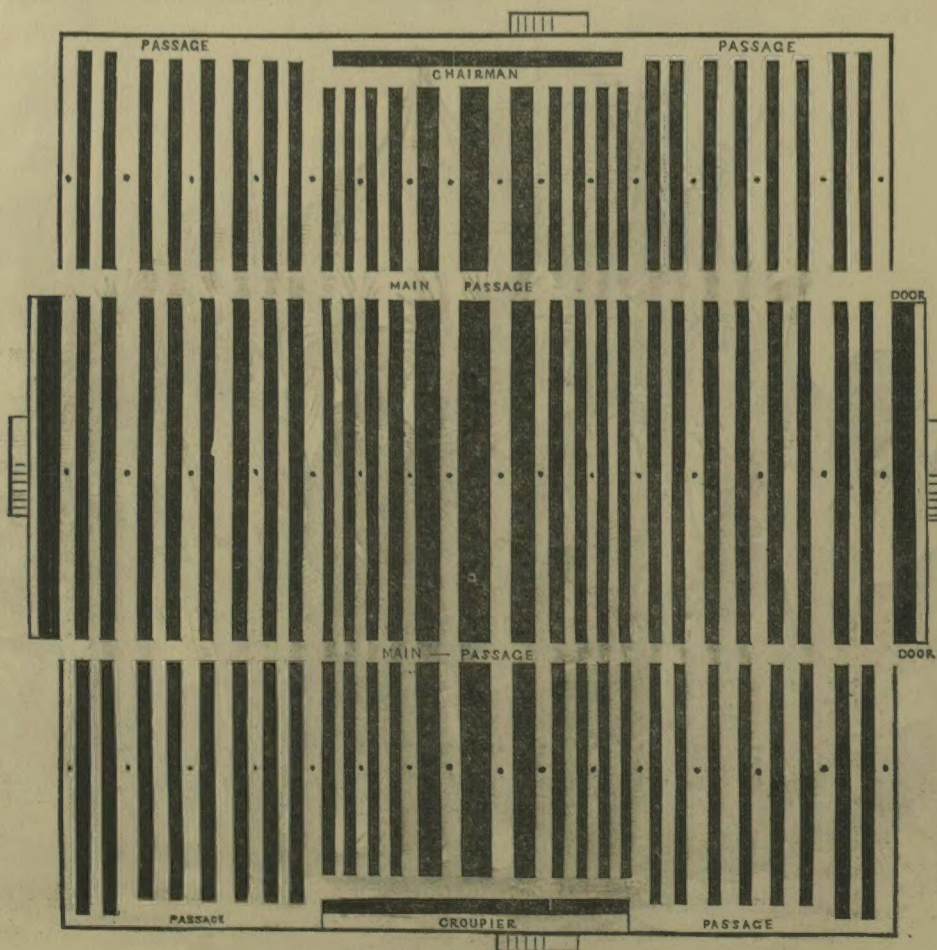
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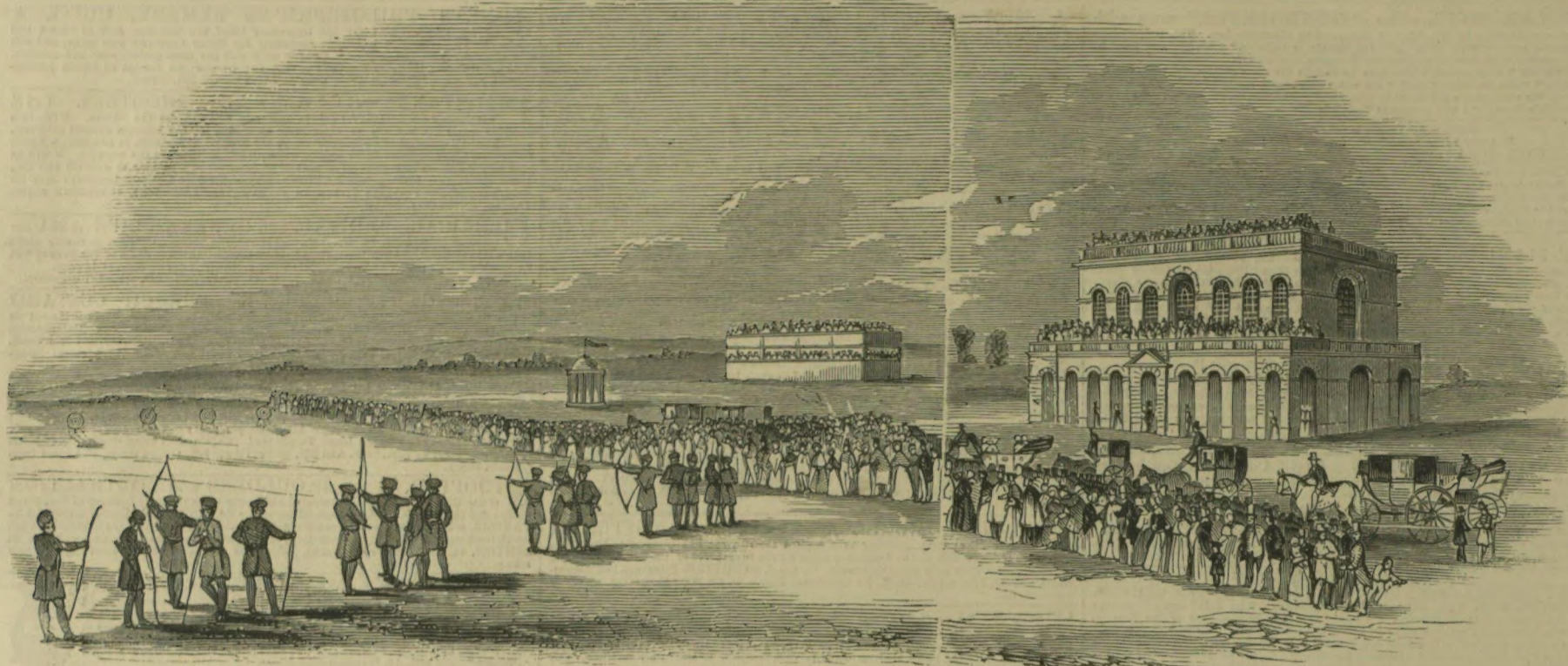
SIR JAMES GRAHAM ON MEDICAL REFORM.
THE MEDICAL TIMES of SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, will contain a verbatim Report of Sir James Graham's Speech on the Medical Reform Bill, with the heads of the bill; a Clinical Lecture by Schönlein; original articles by E. W. Tyson, Esq., F.R.S.; Dr. De Beaumont, of Paris, &c.; and an abstract of every point of value in other Medical Journals. Price 5d. Stamped 6d. Office, 49, Essex-street (late Lancet Office), Strand.

THE MEDICAL TIMES of TO-DAY contains a brilliant Penicill of Liston—Original Papers from the celebrated Anatomist, Dr. Knox; Dr. Clay, of Manchester; Mr. Waite, the dentist, and Member R.C.S.L.; and of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg; Dr. Rosenthal; Dr. De Beaumont, of Paris, &c.—Lectures by Sir B. Brodie and Dr. C. J. B. Williams—Report of the recent Elections of Councilors, with Remarks—Ruin of a Medical Journal, &c. &c. Price 5d.; stamped, 6d.; or 18s. per half-year for the stamped edition.—J. A. CARRAN, 49, Essex-street, Strand.



GROUND PLAN OF THE PAVILION.

It was also proposed that, should the funds allow it, prize should be given to the most central hit at each distance; but it was stipulated that no gentleman should take more than one prize. The terms on which parties were to become eligible to shoot were the payment of a subscription of one guinea, and a contribution not exceeding five shillings towards the field expenses. The prize for the most central



GRAND ARCHERY MEETING AT YORK.

hit at 100 yards was four guineas, that at 80 yards three guineas, and that at 60 yards two guineas.

On Thursday morning the weather was cloudy and threatening, but the archers resolved upon an attack on the targets. The day was ushered in by joyous peals from the new Minster bells, and from the belfries of several of the churches; whilst the British flag waved proudly from many an eminence in the city. The ground was staked out in the centre of the plain, immediately in front of the Grand Stand, and was kept by a strong detachment of the York police. In different parts of the field, the tents of the several societies were pitched; and in the centre was that of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, where luncheon was provided for the archers and their friends. There was a tolerable show of carriages, and the attendance of persons on foot was very numerous. In the early part of the day, the Grand Stand presented a gay appearance. Amongst the company present were Lord and Lady Feversham, Lord Churchill, the Marchioness of Queensbury, Miss Milner, Col. Smith, Mrs. G. Milner (of Hull), Mrs. de Horner, Mrs. Dryden, Captain Dixon, Dr. Belcombe, &c. The band of the 6th Carabineers, and Walker's brass band, were stationed in front of the Grand Stand, and tended much to give effect to the proceedings.

The number of targets was 30, placed in two lines of 15 each. Five bowmen were appointed to each target, making 75 archers engaged in the shooting; a marker being provided for every five bowmen. The archers appeared in the uniforms of their respective societies, and presented a very splendid appearance.

The shooting commenced at about eleven o'clock, but the rain for a short time put a stop to the sport. The shooting was, however, continued with great vigour until between 3 and 4 o'clock, when a heavy rain came on. The gentlemen then retired to their tent to luncheon; and, owing to the continued rain, the sport was adjourned till next day. The archers shot at a distance of 100 yards from the target, each of them having to deliver 12 dozen arrows. When the rain put a stop to the shooting, Mr. Peckett, of target A, was so far victor in point of numbers; and Mr. Gibson, of target J, was the master of the most central hit, having come within an inch of the eye.

In the evening, about 70 of the party sat down to a splendid dinner, served by Mr. Braithwaite, of the Black Swan, in the Guild-

hall, which had been granted to the archers by the City Council. The chair was taken by Dr. Belcombe, and the evening was passed in high festivity.

On Friday the shooting was resumed, and, the weather being fine, great numbers of the citizens of York were on Knavesmire.

The following was the award of prizes:—

Rev. J. Higginson, Greatest Gross Score, 221; Vase, £55.
Rev. Edwin Merrick, Greatest Number of Hits, 53; Cup, £25.
Mr. Peckett, Second Greatest Gross Score, 175; Plate, £10.
Mr. Muir, Second Greatest Number of Hits, 43; Plate, £10.
Mr. Peckett, 4 Golds } Having already taken prizes, the prize for the greatest number
Rev. J. Higginson, 4 Golds } of hits in the gold was awarded to
Mr. D. Glasgow, 5 Golds; Plate, £10.
Mr. J. Blundell, Most Central Hit of the Day; Cup, £15.
Mr. Gibson, Most Central Hit at 100 yards, £4 4s.
Mr. W. Gray, Jan., Most Central Hit at 80 yards, £3 3s.
Mr. Perc. Wilkinson, Most Central Hit at 60 yards, £2 2s.
Mr. Geo. Robinson, Lowest Score; Wooden Spoon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANCHESTER.

We regret to have to record the almost total destruction by fire, on Monday night, of the fine pile called the "Irwell Buildings," erected only five or six years ago, by Messrs. Robert Charlton and Sons, calenderers, &c., in Blackfriars, Manchester.

It appears that of the premises in question Messrs. Charlton occupied the lowest story of the building, and several rooms in different parts of the premises, and their fire-proof engine-house was at the extreme angle of the pile. The next portion of the premises in Blackfriars-street, was occupied by six firms, viz., Garner and Co., Henry Jacquet, Henry Fischer and Co., M. Ralli, Richard Rostrom and T. Halstead, export merchants, and Mr. Mendel, also a foreign merchant, had the rooms fronting into Water-street.

The fire was discovered at about a quarter past ten o'clock by two police constables; but other accounts state that a strong smell of fire, as if of burning wood, had been noticed by persons passing the building as early as nine o'clock. At the instant the alarm was given on the spot, flames burst out from different parts of the roof, almost like the lighting up of a vast gas candelabra.

The constables at once proceeded to the police-yard, and alarmed Mr. Rose, the superintendent of the fire-brigade, who went to the spot with the Niagara engine, and was followed by six other engines, and a large body of firemen. Upon their arrival at the place, which was in less than a quarter of an hour after the alarm was given, Messrs. Rose found that the fire had already reached the fourth story, and was spreading rapidly in all directions. Messrs. Charlton immediately set to work to save such of the goods upon their premises as could be easily removed; but little progress could be made on account of the intense heat. The firemen got into the building occupied by the six foreign houses; but, after a short time were compelled by the flames to retreat. In less than 20 minutes the whole of the building, which is 15 windows long by 5 deep, and six stories high, was one mass of flame, with the exception of the engine-house. The night was somewhat stormy; occasionally heavy showers fell, but without producing the slightest effect on the fire; and the wind, which was high and gusty, carried the flames across the Parsonage to the Blackfriars Inn, which for some time was in imminent danger. However, owing to the exertions made, the various branches directed upon it, and the judicious application of wet blankets to the windows, it was preserved from further damage than the charring of the window frames, the breaking of the glass, and other trifling injury. The alarm of the inmates was great, and portions of the furniture, &c., were removed.

About five minutes after eleven o'clock, the fire was at its greatest height, and at this time the heat was so intense, that it became necessary to remove several

of the engines, as the men could not work at the pumps. The height and extent of the building on fire, throughout its entire space, caused the flames to be visible at a considerable distance in various directions.

The strong breeze fanned the flames, which raged with great fury, till the roof fell in, and the principal beams, &c. had been consumed, and the floors burned or carried down, and then, about half-past eleven o'clock, the flames began to subside, and the danger of their extension to the neighbouring buildings ceased to exist. By midnight, with the exception of a small part next Parsonage-lane, which was fire-proof, the whole building was reduced to a mere shell.

About half-past three o'clock in the morning, a part of the wall of the upper stories next the Parsonage fell in with a tremendous crash: but no one was hurt. Both the fire-brigade and the police, however, had great difficulty in restraining some of the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Charlton from venturing into the smoking ruins in the most rash and reckless manner. In one instance, this led to the loss of life, and a second man lies in a dangerous state in the Royal Infirmary. Both having rushed into the calender-house—the first, a joiner, was killed by the falling of a cat-head and a portion of the wall in which it was embedded; the poor old man was found crushed quite flat by the immense weight. The second man, a packer, was found lying on his back, insensible, and bleeding from some wounds he had received on the head and face from falling materials. The concourse of people which had assembled at eleven o'clock was immense. A strong body of the police, under the personal command of Captain Willis and the superintendents, was on the spot, and by their exertions probably saved some lives from being lost. The pressure was tremendous, and the continual streams of molten lead which fell from the building on all sides, rendered the situation of the firemen one of extreme danger.

The cause of this fire is unknown, but it probably originated in the third story, or that it commenced in the interior, and had gained considerable hold on the wood-lined walls of the building in various rooms, before it approached the front, so as to be seen from the street. The loss, estimated at £25,000, it is hoped will be covered, or nearly so, by the amounts insured. Messrs. Charlton and sons are insured to the extent of £20,000; Mr. S. Mendel's stock is insured to the extent of £2500; Mr. Henry Fisher's to the amount of £1000; and Mr. Henry Jacquet's to £500.

NEW CHURCH AT KENSALL-GREEN.

On Thursday morning, this new church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, with the accustomed ceremonies. The church is built in the Anglo-Norman style, of black brick, relieved with flint; the western front has two square towers, with high-pitched roofs, with a pinnacle at each angle, surmounted



NEW CHURCH, AT KENSALL GREEN.

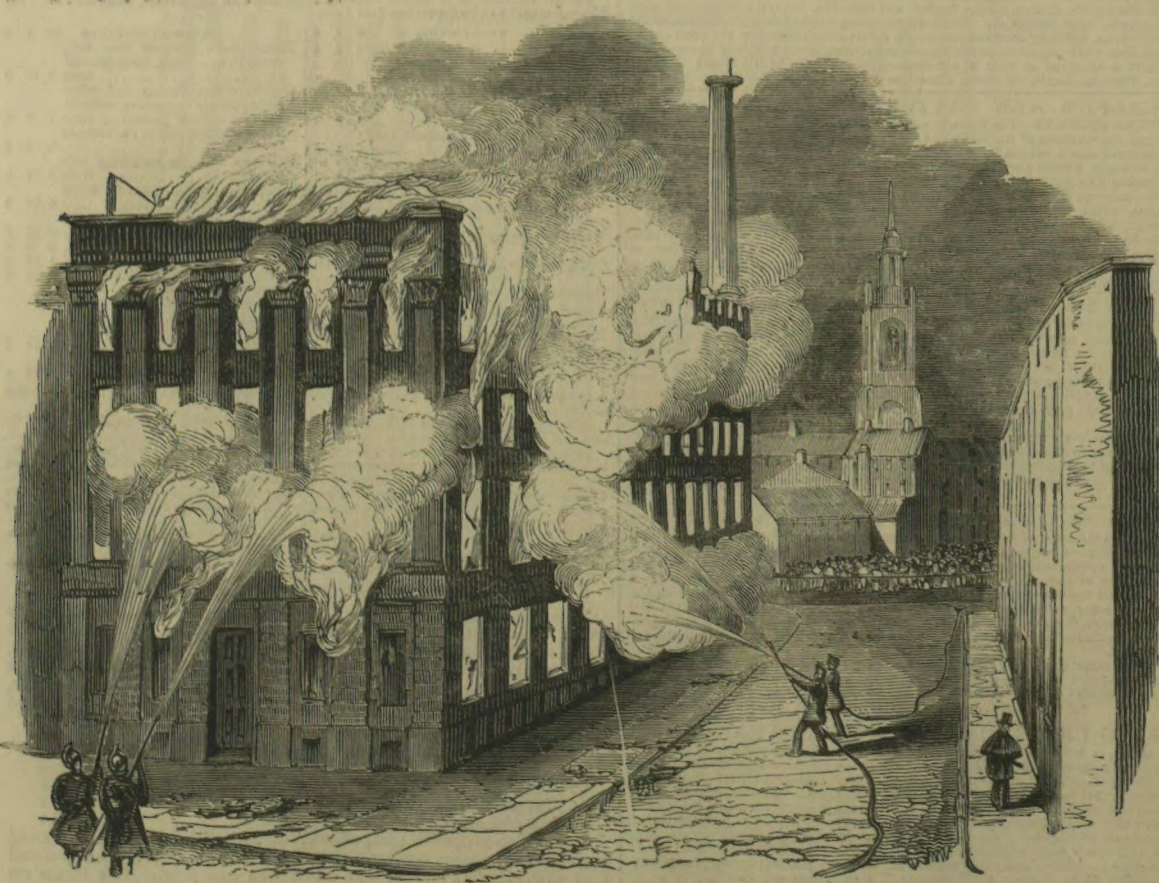
with a cross, as is also the main roof. Each tower has three stories, the upper most of which has belfry windows. These towers flank the centre also of three stories; the lowest is occupied by a gabled porch, with a deeply-recessed doorway, the columns of which are of stone, but most of the mouldings of the arches are worked in bricks; and the gabled portion is latticed with bricks, filled in with flints. The second story is an arcade of five arches; the central one being larger than the rest, and serving as a window, whilst the remaining four are fluted; in the centre of the third story is a small circular window, and above is a gable, surmounted by a cross. The main body of the church has side buttresses, and the east end is lit by a circular window, and terminates in a gable, surmounted with a cross.

The interior is almost devoid of ornament: it has an open timber roof of arches springing from the main beams, and bold supporting corbels; it is not divided into a nave and aisles; with pews at the sides only, the remainder of the floor being filled up with free seats; at the western end is a small gallery; the pulpit is placed on one side of the chancel, or east end; and the reading desk opposite. The decalogue will occupy the arcade beneath the circular window. The windows throughout the church, have a narrow strip of faintly damasked glass running up the centres, flanked by a narrow fillet of stained glass; the doors are stained brown, as is also the timber-work of the roof.

At the north-eastern angle of the church is a small vestry; and on the southern side of the south-western tower is a doorway, with neat decorations; and beneath the several windows runs a zig-zag line in flints.

The effect of the entire composition is pleasing; and the church being placed on high ground, forms a striking feature in the prospect from the western suburbs.

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BURNING OF IRWELL BUILDINGS MANCHESTER.